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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

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THE FRONT PAGE

Worrying the C. C. F.

IT IS improbable that the Government will be defeated in the vote on Mr. Bracken's amendment declaring non-confidence without assigning any reasons for it. It is true that nearly half of the House has no confidence in the Government, but no section of that near-half—and there are many sections—has any confidence in any other section. The Social Crediters and the Progressive Conservatives could undoubtedly arrange to have confidence in one-another, but the C.C.F. has less confidence in either of them than it has in the Government, and the independent French have no confidence in anybody except themselves.

The C.C.F. members will probably support the Government in the division, and will almost certainly do so if they see any danger of its being defeated. This is an embarrassing position for them to be in, and the desire to embarrass them is obviously the chief motive of the P.C. amendment. However they will have put themselves on record by their own sub-amendment (which obviously the P.C.'s will not support), and will presumably maintain that they are not obliged to give their support to an amendment which declares the Government unworthy of confidence without giving the slightest hint as to the reasons for its unworthiness, and which is moved by persons whose views on that unworthiness are notoriously different from those of the Socialist party.

The Drew-Hogg Affair

THE annual groundhog excitement practically coincided this year with the 1947 Drew-Hogg excitement, which however was pretty local to the province of Ontario. We should like to be able to comment on the latter, which was obviously one of the major events of the provincial year. Unfortunately we find the whole business very obscure, and considering the nature of the Opposition in the Legislature we have little hope that any light will be shed on it in debate.

It seems to be agreed that Dr. Hogg is elderly and in poor health. Mr. Drew has explained that he now knows that it is due to Dr. Hogg's age and poor health that he has been running the Ontario Hydro with the most remarkable personal energy, with comparatively little aid from the Drew Government. The Drew Government naturally wanted somebody to run the Hydro who was in better health and would consequently allow the Government an occasional look-in, so it asked Dr. Hogg to get out. If Dr. Hogg had realized that it was on account of his poor health (and his consequent high-handed running of Hydro) that he was being asked to get out, he would have got out, all would have been quiet on the Hydro front, and everybody would have been happy. (There may have been a slight question about pension, and whether everybody would have been happy about that we cannot tell, but anyhow now that the Drew-Hogg excitement is over everybody is perfectly happy about it.) But Dr. Hogg did not realize this (we don't always realize what Mr. Drew is driving at ourselves, so we cannot blame him) and did not immediately resign.

The Toronto *Star*, which for some reason does not like Mr. Drew, then published some articles suggesting that Mr. Drew was converting the Hydro into a political machine. This compelled Mr. Drew to do a broadcast in which, doubtless not knowing that Dr. Hogg was elderly and in poor health, he went after him with some vigor for running the Hydro to suit himself. A silence followed, broken only by a pathetic inquiry from Mr. Jolliffe (also on the air) as to what had happened to the Hon. Mr. Challies, who is on the Hydro and also in Mr. Drew's Government, and is supposed to be the official liaison between the

(Continued on Page Five)

Boris Karloff seems uncertain whether to be sinister in this Karsh photo or the gracious person he really is. Other contrasts between film stars' screen and everyday selves are told by Karsh himself on Page 3.

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Karsh Finds Hollywood Stars Who Have Been...

Humphrey Bogart, understanding to his butler and with "charm to tame the savage beast".

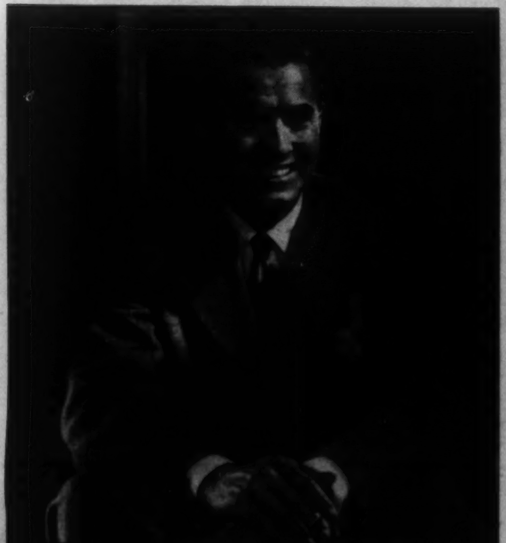
Greer Garson, intelligent conversationalist.

Peter Lorre, bad little man with lots of humor.

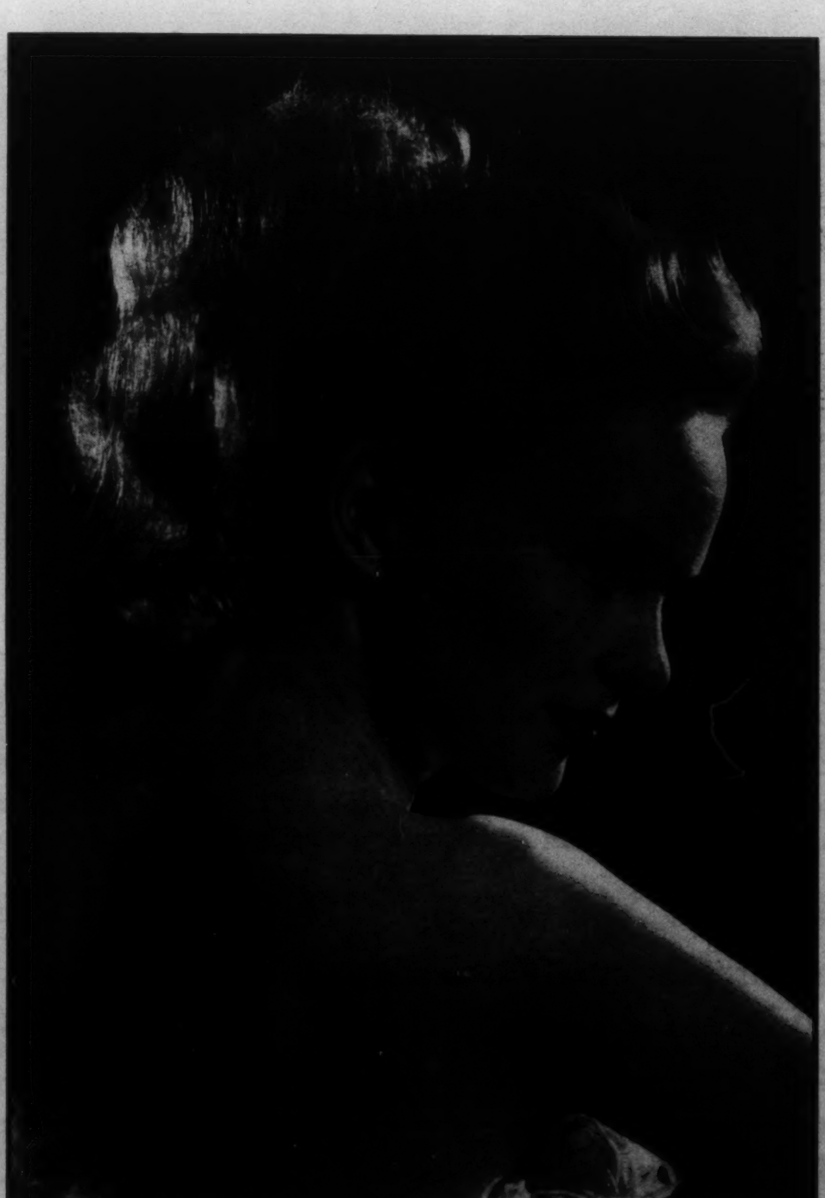
Lionel Barrymore, great actor in a wheel chair.

There's nothing gauche about Elizabeth Taylor.

Sydney Greenstreet, huge of heart and body.



Tyrone Power, debonair, always at ease.



Peggy Cummins, too angelic looking to play "Forever Amber" title role.

Karsh, captivated by Dean Stockwell, forgot to click the shutter.

...on the Stage Make Better Conversationalists

The Movie Villains and Children Touch a Camera Artist's Heart

By YOUSUF KARSH

Canada's Yousuf Karsh here tells of his experiences some months ago on a Hollywood photographing assignment. Bad men and youngsters especially interested him, both as camera subjects and as personalities. Gregory Peck reminded him of Abe Lincoln.

"Faces of Destiny" (Ambassador Books) is the recently published, handsome album portraying many of the world figures who have sat for the famed Canadian artist.

WHEN friends and others heard that I was going to Hollywood to make portraits of the movie stars, some of them were thrilled beyond words. The experience would be out of this world, said they; the stars were wonderful, brilliant and gorgeous looking. But others rather commiserated with me; for them movie stars were dumb, made-up, and therefore never beautiful or even good looking. All I can tell you is what I found.

First, I found that actors and actresses who had begun their career on the legitimate stage had more to say on a variety of subjects than those who had not. (I'm not talking about the children; they are a class apart.) Apparently the hard and exacting life of the legitimate stage has prepared some of the best acting stars. And make no mistake, they have intelligence, apart from a keen understanding of lines, situations and story plots.

Let us begin with a most controversial figure—Humphrey Bogart. Now, I think he has charm to tame the savage beast, without being what I would call handsome. He certainly could talk about many subjects.

Bogart had taken pains to learn, among other things about me, that I came from Canada. After the sitting (and a most fascinating subject he proved to be) he had invited for tea (i.e., generally cocktails in Hollywood) a couple who were still Canadian citizens. He asked me whether I had a portrait of our King, and if so, could I show it to his butler, a chap from Barbados or Trinidad. One was shown to our West Indian. "I've had him for years", said the actor, "but he certainly has stayed very British." I sensed here an understanding so much more than that between master and man.

You see, there were two groups I found of extraordinary interest: first, the bad men; second, the children.

But let's go on with bad men. Peter Lorre only plays bad little men but with what intelligence! As I came to his little farm home in the country, signs reading "Careful, young children ahead" greeted me. Peter Lorre had married a most charming Viennese actress just a few months before. His sense of humor had led him to leave the signs put up by previous owners. The next read "Beware of the Large Dog"; the tiniest of fox-terriers—about six weeks old—met me. Then came Lorre, and I was given the most wonderful reception. Within a few hours of a Sunday brunch date, he understood perfectly what I meant.

The Frankenstein Club

It's hard to resist the bad men of the screen; let's go on to a worse one—Boris Karloff. At an exclusive and secluded club, on the very brink of the Pacific Ocean with gulls and vast open spaces, I went to visit Dracula et al. But instead I met a most gracious person with one of the most beautifully modulated voices I have ever heard. He proceeded to give me a dissection (I do mean that) of labor problems.

If Karloff has a melodious English voice, Sydney Greenstreet is the epitome of the real English actor, who has studied acting almost scientifically. His home is cluttered with delicate and exquisite pieces of china and figurines.

I always like to find a pose for my sitters. So I took a chair, squirmed and posed in it, only to have Sydney Greenstreet say to me, "It's all right for you to adopt all sorts of attitudes in that chair but watch me". He gingerly sat in the chair. There could be no question of his squirming or posing; rather, he had to be pried out.

No, I did not specialize in men. After all, I got some of the sugar along with some of the spice . . .

And everything nice; Ingrid Bergman! Even my wife had to admit, "Yes, she is beautiful". Unmade-up she had the well scrubbed look of a glorious princess out of the fairytale books of the Nordic lands. To me her speech seemed more accented than in her movie roles. Ingrid is beautiful by broad daylight, a fact which leads me to a person beautiful by candlelight.

From Ireland to the London stage, then to Hollywood, came Peggy Cummins to portray the notorious title role of "Forever Amber". I was confronted late at night with a tired, precious child. How could the Americans (for that matter the world) have ever countenanced young, baby-faced Peggy Cummins playing such a character as Amber? It now would appear that tiny, angelic looking Peggy will play in a few very young parts until she grows up enough, physically at least, to take grown-up roles.

A very grown-up person is the Mrs. Miniver of the screen and, as far as I am concerned, very aristocratic is the Lady Greer Garson. My Lady Greer, for whom I had selected the most gorgeous and elaborate gown a white, full evening and very beautiful creation, came down the stairs, being just as precious as her gorgeous gown.

But to me the most glamorous Hollywood stars were the children. I photographed three of them although not one child had appeared on my assignment list. A wily publicity director suggested that my wife and I see "National Velvet". Having seen it I could not be satisfied until I had met Velvet—Elizabeth Taylor.

Smooth as Velvet

Young Elizabeth, then fourteen as against her twelve years at the time of the filming of Velvet, was somewhat of a revelation. One might expect a gawky child at 14 but, apparently, Elizabeth will never go through the awkward stage. I was greeted by a charming, smiling and quite unassuming child, with a lovely face, deep blue eyes, and dark luxuriant lashes.

First I had to meet her pet chipmunk, who lives in her room.

Because of "National Velvet" and the chipmunk I wanted to portray Elizabeth with an animal. On the patio was a nondescript black-and-white kitten, which I felt was just right. "Elizabeth," I said, "let's have Michael." "Michael?" "Yes, Michael, on the patio."

She smiled. I went out and picked him up. The kitten positively reacted to my call of "Here Michael", even if Elizabeth did look a little unsure. She told me afterwards that they had adopted that irresistible, stray kitten a few days before and hadn't yet thought of a name or anything for it.

The next day at the M.G.M. studio, Elizabeth said proudly, "In the front seat of my car you now have Michael Karsh (hyphen) Taylor."

She sketches and writes about her animals with a sincere love. I can only hope that Hollywood will allow her to be herself and not think they must capitalize on a young girl's loving heart. Elizabeth never was intended to be an actress. Chance and a father's joking remarks about a tryout for his daughter, when a director-friend could not find the right person for Velvet, got her the part.

If Elizabeth Taylor came by acting through chance, then fate made Margaret O'Brien an actress. Although one would not call her a pretty child, she is destined to carry on as a most outstanding actress for time to come. (I won't be quoted on this; too many things can happen to a Hollywood career.) Margaret is extraordinarily intelligent.

To Margaret we went one Sunday afternoon, the only day the poor child had free. Her mother, Margaret and I had a serious conference about clothes. One dress the child had designed for herself—her Sunday-go-to-mass dress—and all it needed was a prayer book which we procured without difficulty. We decided on three different "costumes" including a pinafore; and dutifully Margaret posed, understood what I wanted, and gave it. Around four o'clock, when the grown-ups were having some little thing to eat and a drink, a small voice piped, "Mother, I'm hungry too." Young and attractive Mrs. O'Brien then realized that Margaret had had no lunch, what with mass, an interviewer and myself. Margaret's favorite sandwich (of rye bread about one-half inch thick, bologna, ham, a great deal of mustard) was made for her. Tiny Margaret did away with three and a half Dagwoods.

The last child in the trilogy is a boy and I did not even know he existed until told by Louis B. Mayer himself. There is a great deal that can be said about young and new—to the screen—Dean Stockwell. He was nine then.

Hearts and Shutters

The Stockwells live in a little home, one of a row of typically lower middle class California bungalows, with a door look-out made of three little wooden bars and mosquito netting. I ripped the netting away and said: "Dean, you have not been a nice boy, so you have been sent out. There is no use appealing to Mother; she won't help you. But here is a young pretty cousin, age four; ask her through the bars to 'please let me in'."

I wish I could convey in cold print the whole impact of the scene, as Dean went out, got up on a specially placed chair to reach the bars, and said his lines. He said them in such a way that my heart was wrung and I forgot to click the shutter. The scene had to be repeated for me to record it.

If I have extended myself about the children, it is because I found them so far above the glamor types that I want to convey the idea that there is great hope for the movies of the future; that is, if these children are allowed to develop in a sincere and unaffected manner.

My wife wanted me to finish this story with a rather young and glamorous man. We had talked around Tyrone Powers, Joseph Cotten, and Dana Andrews, only to finish with Gregory Peck.

Gregory Peck lives on the top of a mountain, way above Hollywood. Of course we got lost on the way, and landed at a home full of chickens, goats and flowers, but C. Aubrey Smith re-directed us and saved the day.

Young Abe Plus

A young and good looking edition of Abraham Lincoln met us. A college graduate and a cultured one, Gregory Peck lives on top of the Hollywoodian Valhallah with not one bit of pretence. Dogs romp on a lawn overlooking a high precipitous cliff. Like the best of men in the movies, Gregory is a family man. But that afternoon Gregory Peck was young Abe plus. He looked at his hands, as if those good looking if not small appendages did not quite belong to him, and in repose, hardly knowing what he would do with them. I came to the conclusion that not knowing what to do with their hands was an occupational disease that afflicted stars with very few exceptions. They know just what to do with them when they are filming but with portraits the problem presents an almost unknown equation to them.

I'm quite ready to forgive the ladies if they swoon when they see Gregory, for he is so thoroughly a charming person with intelligence, culture and a manner completely natural.

These are only a few of the Hollywood personalities I did portray and much could be added. In retrospect, it was an interesting, enervating, difficult and not always satisfactory experience but such a worthwhile one that I would enjoy going back there again.

Ingrid Bergman, like a well-scrubbed Nordic fairytale princess.

Gregory Peck didn't seem to know what to do with his hands.

Bette Davis, younger looking than she appears on the screen.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Authentic Research Means That All Relevant Facts Are Studied

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I HAVE read with interest the letter of Rev. Dr. Gordon A. Sisco (S.N., Feb. 1), on behalf of the Executive of the "Inter-Church Committee on Protestant-Roman Catholic Relations," with respect to my article (S.N., Jan. 4).

Since accuracy is at issue, I would point out that my article identified this Committee, referred to by me as the "Research Committee", with only *two* anti-Catholic projects: (a) the brief to the Royal Commission on Education, and (b) proposed research into Roman Catholic influence on Canadian foreign policy—which the Committee had actually invited me to undertake for substantial remuneration. A careful rereading of my article will also find that I did not confuse this Committee with the Canadian Council of Churches. The Committee and the Council were cited as contrasting examples of cooperative Protestant statesmanship, the one dubious and the other admirable.

Dr. Sisco presents the Committee's brief as "a fact finding report" of unquestioned veracity. I had myself read the brief carefully, both in a preliminary draft and in its final form. My article did not question the brief's damaging data, so far as they went. I claimed rather that they were not the whole truth, but the zealous presentation of the strictly legal aspects of the case, supporting convictions already held. The brief starts out from the assumptions: (1) that the Separate Schools Act of 1863 was built for eternity (cf. p. 6); (2) that there has been "no new condition in Ontario to make necessary such a fundamental change in basic policy" (p. 28, re Section 21); and that English should by compulsion be "the only language of instruction in all schools" (p. 12), in other words, an essential instrument of racial assimilation. Now a project in which the conclusions anticipate the evidence, instead of flowing from it, is surely not "research" but propaganda.

An authentic piece of research, moreover, should surely bring forward all relevant facts. In this instance, it should have included some study of population dynamics in Canada and the striking contrast between the outward thrust of French Canadian fertility and Anglo-Ontarian race-suicide. It should also have noted that the French population of Ontario had increased from almost nil in 1863 to approximately 430,000 today, thereby certainly creating "a new condition in Ontario" and a group not lightly to be denationalized by the stroke of a Protestant pen; that large numbers of Anglo-Saxons have failed as colonists in the subarctic Clay Belt (as witness the million-dollar settlement fiasco in the Kapuskasing area, liquidated in 1920); that the "Canadiens" by dogged endurance have succeeded in the same area and have risen in numbers in the Cochrane District to 32,744; that the Roman Catholics may just conceivably be sincere in regarding religion as an essential part of education; and that the provision of French schools and Catholic churches for this growing population, presented in the brief (pp. 29-31) as a long term conspiracy, need not bear that construction at all but might even receive their commendation as wise pastoral oversight if the beneficiaries were a growing English Protestant settlement in Northern Quebec.

Had the research secretary consulted a geographer, he might have learned that the Ontario government's own expert on soils has condemned the vast range of Northern Ontario as having very little soil that is even second class and none that is comparable to the best in Old Ontario (cf. especially the "Soil Zone Map of Ontario" on page 4 of *Pedology, The Dirt Science, and Agricultural Settlement in Ontario*, Ont. Dept. of Lands and Forests). Instead of being grateful to these French Catholics for opening up marginal country that many others will not tackle, the Protestant brief would penalize them by depriving them (most legally) of their mother-tongue as a language of instruction.

Pulpit Propaganda

The propriety and wisdom of the Committee's existence is indeed questionable, even though it is composed of 34 of the most distinguished and estimable members of seven denominations. If a correspondingly official Roman Catholic committee were to subsidize and publish research into the way many Protestant clergymen have abetted Canadian Communists and made pulpit propaganda on behalf of the Soviet slave-empire, there would be a justifiable outcry against the bad taste of the investigating committee, no matter how much in the national interest the exposures might be. The chief effect of such committees is to stir up interdenominational strife at the very time that a truce within Christendom is needed in the face of the most formidable anti-Christian movement in history.

None of the other anti-Catholic projects or views mentioned in my article were linked with the Protestant "Research Committee." The bastardy smear-sheet on my files is signed by "Protestant Action, Toronto 6". The charges of aided immigration into Quebec, Catholic alignment with our late enemies, and Catholic instigation of mendacious criticism of the innocent Soviets have come to me incessantly during the past year from the lips of Protestant clergymen and laymen—for the most part honest but badly informed men. It was in fact the evident widespread currency of these dangerous untruths that moved me, after much heart-searching and in the name of justice, to take issue with my own people.

WATSON KIRKCONNELL.
Hamilton, Ontario

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Shortage of Nurses

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

CANADA, we hear, is short some 8,000 nurses. It seems unfair that many splendid young women are barred from a very satisfying profession merely because nursing leaders are so antiquated in their ideas of working conditions, hours of duty, salaries, food, vacation periods, etc. The public will pay for this folly ten years from now.

I have also heard that nurses are now not allowed to leave Canada to work in the U.S. Such regulations remind one of those in Hitler-Germany.

Please believe me when I say that there are many hospitals in Canada working their students twelve hours on night duty for 62 nights, without one night off. Would you encourage a sister, daughter or niece of yours to take up such work?

New York City. MAY L. FLETT, R.N.

Saskatchewan's Record

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

SASKATCHEWAN'S well-publicized record of the C.C.F. administration (S.N., Jan. 25) is a challenge to the other provinces to produce similar reports on their administrations. How would they compare on items that could not essentially be termed "socialistic"? For instance, how many provinces have been consolidating school districts into larger administrative units? Does Saskatchewan have the best provincial health scheme in the Dominion? Methinks that C.C.F. enthusiasts claim credit for many reforms that have little to do with state socialism.

Winnipeg, Man. J. P. HOLLAND

National Frustration?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE IMPRESSION I got from Stewart Easton's article (S.N., Jan. 11) was one of pessimism and a sense of frustration. Says the writer: "Canada has all the material assets for a nation but something is lacking." Not so many years ago they were ceaselessly singing praises of Canada's wealth and rapid growth; now they seem to have swung to the other extreme.

Neither of these attitudes is justified, I think. The somewhat hysterical optimism of the first decades of this century has been succeeded by a reaction of exaggerated pessimism. The people of Canada have an undue share of the Celtic temperament, which, however successful it may be in the individual, is patently lacking in that which makes for national greatness. The much maligned Englishman made a decided success of his own country, whereas his Scotch and Irish critics most decidedly did not. Canada, having now risen to the status of a nation, has an uncomfortable feeling of something lacking.

The only thing lacking is time. You cannot have the advantages of a new and unpopulated country with virgin resources, and at the same time the prestige of a national character and culture, as the one naturally cancels the other. Like a small plant overshadowed by a big one, she is a colorless reflex of the U.S. Of course, the French Canadians have their own culture of peasant origin, but when they emerge from that it is but to adopt Americanisms. The magnetic attraction of the U.S. is an effective bar to Canada building any separate nationality of her own. At the most the difference between the U.S. and Canada is only provincial.

As long as Canada pursues her present policy of exploitation instead of settlement, she will continue to experience her present feeling of frustration and disappointment.

Purbrook, Ont. H. O'BRIEN

Gallant Lady

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

GIVE us more of J. E. Middleton's "Gallant Lady" (S.N., Jan. 25). If women like that can still be found on farms, publishing such stories might stop the trek of young men from rural to urban centres, and thereby save agriculture from slipping its place in Canada's economy.

Toronto, Ont. MRS. H. E. SAUNDERS

CORRECTION

IN THE article "Europe's Recovery Enters Most Difficult Period" (S.N., Feb. 1) the number of Jews in the approximately 1,000,000 refugees should have read 280,000 instead of 800,000. This is the number of Jewish D.P.'s in Austria, Germany and Italy; of these 240,000 are in Germany.

Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

PROFESSOR Arthur Holmes of Edinburgh University says that the earth is 3,350,000,000 years old, and not 3,000,000,000 as previously estimated. In either case, it is old enough to know better.

•

A speaker before the Publishers Association has stated that the newspapers of tomorrow will be highly colored. Not, we hope, more so than some of 'em are today.

•

The famous brain-trusters of the British Broadcasting Corporation have announced the conclusion that Britain is the sanest country in the world. It was not indicated if the program was broadcast from a padded studio or from actual location.

•

Hoot Mon!

An advisory council on education in Scotland has condemned "the worthless jumble of slipshod speech masquerading as Scots," and urges the cultivation of "fluent speech in standard English." Och awa—they're only bletherin'!

•

A member of the British House of Commons complained because men with big feet cannot buy socks to fit. The two traditional solutions to this embarrassing problem are, of course, a hole in the heel and another in the toe.

•

Following a big slump in the payments by Hollywood producers for film rights of best sellers, many authors are said to be depressed by the thought that the day may yet come when they will get only what their stuff is worth.

•

United States scientists say that in the near future, rocket missiles will be capable of circling the earth. In that case, it will be quicker and more economical to let them stay put.

•

From an article on the advance of dental surgery, we learn that "it will be a pleasure to visit the dentist of tomorrow." Fortunately, that is the day we always make up our mind to go.

•

According to an article in a dentists' journal, tooth brushes should be used frequently during the course of every meal. We can imagine no better way of adding dignity to the weekly luncheon of our local Lions Club.

•

From a Book Club announcement:

> "The members come into possession of books printed in readable types upon papers which are chemically treated to assure a life of at least two centuries."

We assume that members have the privilege of returning any volume that does not stand up for this length of time.

•

The Toronto man charged recently with helping himself to a 50-lb. Camembert cheese evidently did not appreciate a possible line of defence by suggesting that the cheese followed him all the way home without his personal knowledge.

•

From an advertisement for recent gramophone dance records:

> "A record that smashes all records."

We wish it every success.

•

Whoopee!

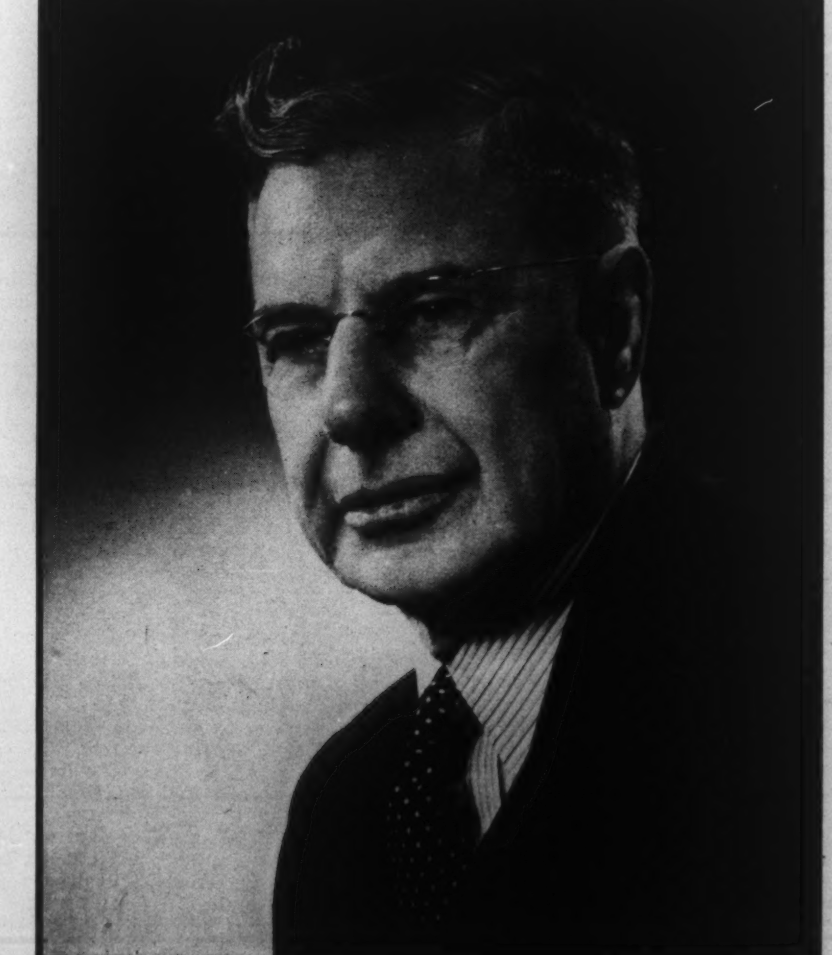
British children with whooping cough are now being taken up in aeroplanes following the discovery that a large percentage lose the whoops after one flight. This raises the interesting question whether or not the recent violent gales over the Old Country may have been caused by low-pressure movements of abandoned whoops.

•

A great shortage of men's bowler hats is reported, which will be good news for those fellows about town who like to wear their ears in an upright position.

•

A fashion columnist expresses the opinion that "the strapless evening gown is here to stay". Our niece Ettie hopes this will dispose of those uneasy doubts which seem to afflict some sensitive gentlemen every time they see one.



—*Photo by Steffens-Colmer, Vancouver.*

James Gray Turgeon, formerly M.P. for Cariboo, who has recently been appointed to fill one of the three B.C. vacancies in the senate. Born at Bathurst, N.B. in 1879, he was educated there and in New York. First elected to the Alberta Legislature in 1913, he became a member of the House of Commons at the general election of 1935, and was re-elected in 1940. Senator Turgeon is a son of the late Senator Onesiphore Turgeon.

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

two bodies. This has not been officially answered, but we believe there is no truth in the rumor that Mr. Challies is either dead or *non compos*. Then Dr. Hogg resigned, and Mr. Drew wrote him a letter, and that is all; there is no more. What's the use of trying to comment on the public affairs of the province of Ontario anyhow?

Years of Regulation

IT IS just six years since we published, in our issue of February 8, 1941, an article by Mr. W. B. Somerset entitled "A Dangerous Food Policy", which was one of a series by that writer and other authorities in which we sought to point out the danger of grave injury to Canadian dairying and other agricultural industries from the policies which were then being pursued by the regulating authorities. Developments in those six years have fully borne out all that Mr. Somerset had to say. We are now in the extraordinary position of having to fall short on our contracted cheese deliveries to Great Britain in order to prevent the taste for cheese in Canada from completely disappearing owing to prolonged absence of supplies at home.

The truth seems to be that regulation of anything so complicated as agricultural production may conceivably be necessary in times of extreme urgency such as war, but is bound to lead to grave imbalances which eventually check and restrict the very production which the regulation is supposed to encourage. Of course, if you go the whole way and *compel* production of what the state thinks it wants the results might be better—but farmers are awfully difficult people to compel.

Collusive Divorce

WE ARE glad to find *Relations*, the Jesuit monthly of Montreal and one of the ablest of the religious periodicals of French Canada, joining with us in describing some of the annulments of marriage performed by Mr. Justice Forest as disguised and collusive divorces. *Relations* takes particular exception to the recent case of an annulment granted to a Catholic woman, from a Catholic husband, on the ground of "error as to person", because the husband concealed from his wife during four years of courtship the fact that he suffered from tuberculosis. It points out that according to Quebec law "error as to person" must be error as to the actual identity of the individual, not merely as to his or her qualities.

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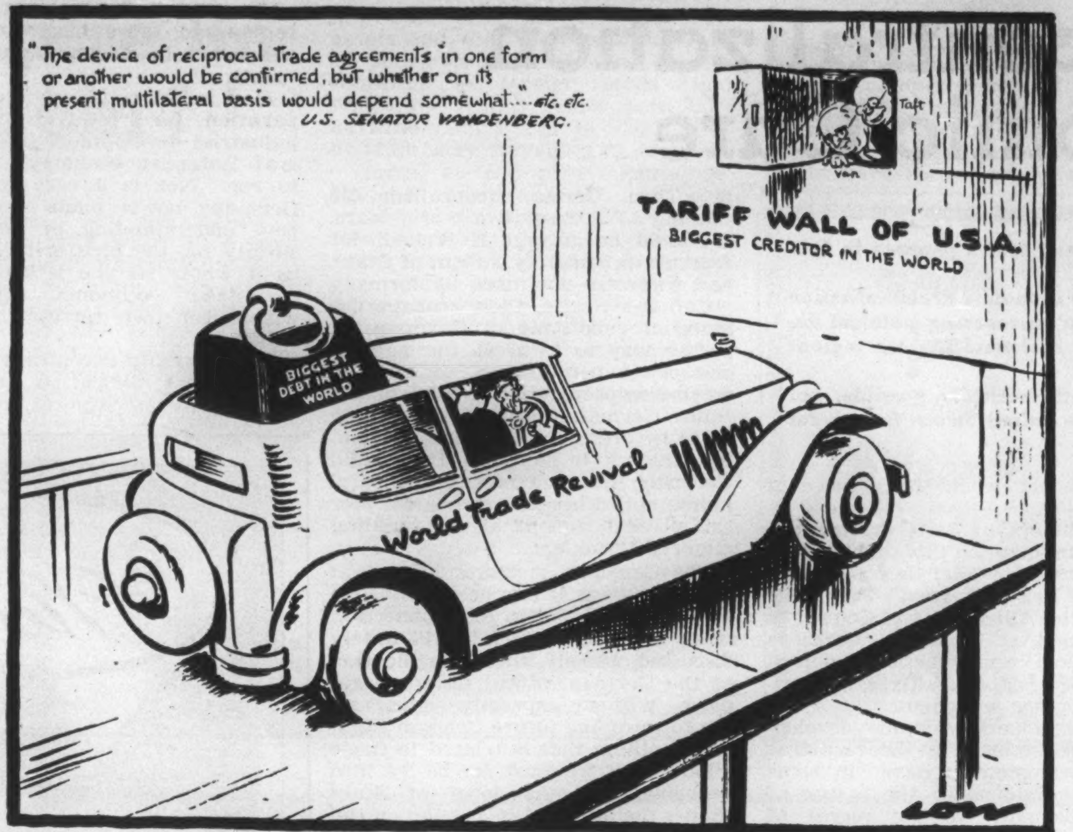
THERE is a new history of Canada out. It is by Professor A. M. Lower of Winnipeg, and is called "Colony to Nation" (Longmans Green, $5). It is the kind of book which will produce a terrific uproar when the people who like making uproars about books get around to discovering it. To tell the truth we are a little surprised that the people whom Mr. Lower usually refers to as "the Ontario Tories" have not started an uproar already. Possibly they are waiting until it is adopted as an official textbook by some university. It can hardly fail to be so adopted, because as a history of the *people* of Canada, as distinguished from a mere record of the doings of their governments, it is far ahead of any previous work.

Mr. Lower is known as a gentleman of extreme and engaging frankness. Not all his frankness, however, is directed against Ontario Tories. He tilts a good lance at many other foes. He makes a tremendous attack on the provincialism of Oliver Mowat, whom he blames for the whole centrifugal tendency of the 'nineties and by implication for the second round of it which is going on today. (The centrifugalist political party is of course always that which has the lesser chance of power at Ottawa, and it is not the same party today as it was in the Macdonald-Mowat era.) He describes Lord Bennett as "a pompous and explosive individual," and the late Mr. Woodsworth as "a kind of political saint." Section 98 and the Quebec Padlock Law come in for his scathing condemnation. We do not think Mr. Lower is quite adequate in his version of the method by which Mr. Lapointe eliminated Mr. Duplessis (temporarily) in Quebec in 1939; it was neither "the good sense of Quebec" nor Mr. Lapointe's "heart-felt appeal to his people" that turned that doubtless very necessary trick, but the sheer terror inspired by the threat that the French members would quit the Dominion Cabinet if Mr. Godbout were not returned and thus hand the country over at the very beginning of a war to a Government in which the "maudits Anglais" would have it all their own way.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"WELCOME....IN A SORT OF A KIND OF WAY"

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THE DEEP PEACE

ALL night so silently, all night so deep—
Ten inches in ten hours—and still at dawn
The air as white as lace and mute as sleep
And still the intricate white fall came on.
Hour after hour no traffic, not a wheel
Rutted the deep-laid white but the twin line
Of ski tracks and gay figures and the peal
Of laughter were the city's only sign.
"No school, no bread! All commerce paralyzed!
No business and no milk!"—the headlines' sputter.—
A long-loved sound the muffled street surprised
The dancing harness bells of an old cutter . . .
Too soon the shovels grate, the snowflakes cease,
And we are rescued from our one day's peace.

MARY QUAYLE INNIS

There are some odd oversights, not of fact but of relevant factors. The suggestion that the C.P.R. as an outlet to the west might have been expected to favor free trade overlooks the consideration that the traffic into the prairies would under free trade have originated from Chicago and not from Montreal and Toronto. But the insight shown by many analytical passages is keen and novel. Mr. Lower thinks it was the colonial "obedience to British authority" that made the intensely provincialist Canadians accept Confederation in 1867; "the strongest bond was from without"; colonialism "helped to tide the British North Americans over to a time when they might find themselves a people." And the analysis of the social character of the English-speaking Canadian community at that time is most penetrating. The educated "tended to be an exotic class," and the educators (in the universities), being nearly all old-countrymen, "did not provide much relationship between their teaching and the circumstances of the new country." Many Canadians "had backgrounds of philistinism, depending on which parts of the British Isles they had come from"; they had merely moved "from the fringes of British civilization to the fringe of civilization in British North America." These and many other considerations which Mr. Lower brings forward are of the first importance for an understanding of the true character of the Canadian people.

Mr. Bracken's Hand

THE Dominion-provincial controversy on taxation fields begins to take intelligible shape now that Mr. Bracken has taken a hand in it. As a controversy between national parties it has meaning and value. As a controversy between the Dominion and two or three provincial governments it has none, for such a controversy cannot be settled. If Ontario and Quebec can unseat the present Dominion government by bringing over a sufficient number of members of either the present or a future Parliament to their views, they can make those views prevail. They cannot make them prevail by merely refusing to accept any other views concerning the terms of an interim agreement between individual provinces and the Dominion regarding the avoidance of double taxation; if they refuse to accept, and cannot overthrow Mr. King's Government, there will be double taxation in those provinces and that is all that there is to it. As we have before remarked, it will not be fatal.

Mr. Bracken appears to want another Dominion-provincial conference, not only for the purpose of effecting an interim agreement, but also for that of effecting a new and permanent division of the taxation fields between the Dominion and the provinces, a thing which cannot be done without amendment of the British North America Act. The prospect of the conference having any success in the interim matter is practically nil, as both Mr. Drew and Mr. Duplessis have intimated, in public utterances couched in clear language, that they have no intention of entering into such interim agreements with a government headed by Mr. King.

On the question of a permanent division of the fields the two stand-out premiers are perhaps not quite so definitely committed. The question which needs to be faced there is whether a Dominion-provincial conference is the proper authority to settle a very important amendment of the constitution. If the decision of the conference were unanimous there would probably be little objection to its being acted upon, but if it is not unanimous it is difficult to see what right it would have to override the objections of one, two or three dissident provinces or perhaps of one dissident Dominion.

It must be remembered that any proposal for a clean division of the tax fields, so that one authority will have sole rights in one part of the direct taxation field and the other authority in the other part, involves the surrender by each authority of a fraction of its present rights. The province at present has the right to impose any form of direct taxation. The Dominion has the right to impose any form of taxation whatever. We agree with Mr. Abbott that an absolute division of the direct taxation territory, so that neither authority could enter into the part assigned to the other, would be extremely difficult. At the same time we fancy that a partial division, each authority being kept out of, say, one-third of the area while one-third remains common to both, might be feasible and advantageous. But this is a matter about which there is no hurry, as the interim agreements will provide a working system for the next several years.

The idea of a permanent Dominion-provincial relations office seems to us a most dangerous proposal, calculated to intensify the disputes between the two authorities and to strengthen the already too prevalent idea that the provinces are entitled to have a hand in national affairs as provinces, and not through the elected representatives of their people in the national Parliament.

Gardiner Broadcast

WHAT are "profits which are required in the business"? Mr. Gardiner, who is not and is scarcely likely to become Finance Minister, has been delivering a national broadcast on taxation, in which he told the shareholders of companies that "The Liberals are right when they say that profits which are not required in the business are not your money", and that "if you do not or cannot pay them out in wages, local taxes, widespread dividends—share or patronage,—to provide services, then we must tax them from you."

This means that the Government proposes to tax away all profits which "are not required in the business" and which are not paid out in wages, taxes and "widespread" dividends. What does all this farrago mean, and what does Mr. Abbott, who *is* Finance Minister, think about it? When did the Liberals say that profits not required in the business would be taxed away from the owners of that business? What is the meaning of paying out profits (in various enumerated ways) "to provide services"? Do not profits which are retained in the business, for expansion of assets or reduction of liabilities, do anything to provide services? What is the difference between spending a million dollars of profits to buy a new building for the company, and handing out the same sum to workers or shareholders to buy new cars or new diningroom furniture, so far as "providing services" is concerned?

There is only one argument for taxing undistributed profits, and that is the argument that if they were distributed and then paid back by the shareholders for purchase of new stock they would be subject to income tax in the hands of the shareholders. The situation of all parties would then be exactly the same as if they had been left undistributed, except that the company will have increased its capital stock instead of its surplus or reserve; but the shareholders will have had to pay income tax on their extra dividend at the top rate applicable to their income. This is a reasonable consideration, although the application of income tax to such profits would have many secondary effects which would be detrimental to sound business methods, and the general practice of taxing authorities has been to ignore it. To apply it in conjunction with the corporation income tax, which applies on distributed and undistributed profits alike, would be disastrous, and nobody is likely to propose the abandonment of the corporation income tax (although it is essentially a shocking form of double taxation) in order to bring about a more equitable distribution of the personal income tax.

The use to which profits are put is an utterly improper basis for their taxation. The only thing with which the tax-gatherer should concern himself is their true extent and the true income of the person who really benefits by them.

EXTEND YOUR CHARITY

IT'S excellent to remember the poor
With greenback sympathy,
For they find the world a rocky moor
And the East winds far too free.
But nobody thinks of the rich man's woe,
We are wont to pass right by it,
For with all the dainties in life on show
He has to stick to his diet.
So give to the weary rich man, early and late
Magnesia tablets and sodium carbonate.

J. E. M.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Authentic Research Means That All Relevant Facts Are Studied

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I HAVE read with interest the letter of Rev. Dr. Gordon A. Sisco (S.N., Feb. 1), on behalf of the Executive of the "Inter-Church Committee on Protestant-Roman Catholic Relations," with respect to my article (S.N., Jan. 4).

Since accuracy is at issue, I would point out that my article identified this Committee, referred to by me as the "Research Committee", with only *two* anti-Catholic projects: (a) the brief to the Royal Commission on Education, and (b) proposed research into Roman Catholic influence on Canadian foreign policy—which the Committee had actually invited me to undertake for substantial remuneration. A careful re-reading of my article will also find that I did not confuse this Committee with the Canadian Council of Churches. The Committee and the Council were cited as contrasting examples of cooperative Protestant statesmanship, the one dubious and the other admirable.

Dr. Sisco presents the Committee's brief as "a fact finding report" of unquestioned veracity. I had myself read the brief carefully, both in a preliminary draft and in its final form. My article did not question the brief's damaging data, so far as they went. I claimed rather that they were not the whole truth, but the zealous presentation of the strictly legal aspects of the case, supporting convictions already held. The brief starts out from the assumptions: (1) that the Separate Schools Act of 1863 was built for eternity (cf. p. 6); (2) that there has been "no new condition in Ontario to make necessary such a fundamental change in basic policy" (p. 28, re Section 21); and that English should by compulsion be "the only language of instruction in all schools" (p. 12), in other words, an essential instrument of racial assimilation. Now a project in which the conclusions anticipate the evidence, instead of flowing from it, is surely not "research" but propaganda.

An authentic piece of research, moreover, should surely bring forward all relevant facts. In this instance, it should have included some study of population dynamics in Canada and the striking contrast between the outward thrust of French Canadian fertility and Anglo-Ontarian race-suicide. It should also have noted that the French population of Ontario had increased from almost nil in 1863 to approximately 430,000 today, thereby certainly creating "a new condition in Ontario" and a group not lightly to be denationalized by the stroke of a Protestant pen; that large numbers of Anglo-Saxons have failed as colonists in the subarctic Clay Belt (as witness the million-dollar settlement fiasco in the Kapuskasing area, liquidated in 1920); that the "Canadiens" by dogged endurance have succeeded in the same area and have risen in numbers in the Cochrane District to 32,744; that the Roman Catholics may just conceivably be sincere in regarding religion as an essential part of education; and that the provision of French schools and Catholic churches for this growing population, presented in the brief (pp. 29-31) as a long term conspiracy, need not bear that construction at all but might even receive their commendation as wise pastoral oversight if the beneficiaries were a growing English Protestant settlement in Northern Quebec.

Had the research secretary consulted a geographer, he might have learned that the Ontario government's own expert on soils has condemned the vast range of Northern Ontario as having very little soil that is even second class and none that is comparable to the best in Old Ontario (cf. especially the "Soil Zone Map of Ontario" on page 4 of *Pedology, The Dirt Science, and Agricultural Settlement in Ontario*, Ont. Dept. of Lands and Forests). Instead of being grateful to these French Catholics for opening up marginal country that many others will not tackle, the Protestant brief would penalize them by depriving them (most legally) of their mother-tongue as a language of instruction.

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Pulpit Propaganda

The propriety and wisdom of the Committee's existence is indeed questionable, even though it is composed of 34 of the most distinguished and estimable members of seven denominations. If a correspondingly official Roman Catholic committee were to subsidize and publish research into the way many Protestant clergymen have abetted Canadian Communists and made pulpit propaganda on behalf of the Soviet slave-empire, there would be a justifiable outcry against the bad taste of the investigating committee, no matter how much in the national interest the exposures might be. The chief effect of such committees is to stir up interdenominational strife at the very time that a truce within Christendom is needed in the face of the most formidable anti-Christian movement in history.

None of the other anti-Catholic projects or views mentioned in my article were linked with the Protestant "Research Committee." The bastardy smear-sheet on my files is signed by "Protestant Action, Toronto 6". The charges of aided immigration into Quebec, Catholic alignment with our late enemies, and Catholic instigation of mendacious criticism of the innocent Soviets have come to me incessantly during the past year from the lips of Protestant clergymen and laymen—for the most part honest but badly informed men. It was in fact the evident widespread currency of these dangerous untruths that moved me, after much heart-searching and in the name of justice, to take issue with my own people. WATSON KIRKCONNELL.
Hamilton, Ontario

Shortage of Nurses

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

CANADA, we hear, is short some 8,000 nurses. It seems unfair that many splendid young women are barred from a very satisfying profession merely because nursing leaders are so antiquated in their ideas of working conditions, hours of duty, salaries, food, vacation periods, etc. The public will pay for this folly ten years from now.

I have also heard that nurses are now not allowed to leave Canada to work in the U.S. Such regulations remind one of those in Hitler-Germany.

Please believe me when I say that there are many hospitals in Canada working their students twelve hours on night duty for 62 nights, without one night off. Would you encourage a sister, daughter or niece of yours to take up such work?

New York City. MAY L. FLETT, R.N.

Saskatchewan's Record

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

SASKATCHEWAN'S well-publicized record of the C.C.F. administration (S.N., Jan. 25) is a challenge to the other provinces to produce similar reports on their administrations. How would they compare on items that could not essentially be termed "socialistic"? For instance, how many provinces have been consolidating school districts into larger administrative units? Does Saskatchewan have the best provincial health scheme in the Dominion? Methinks that C.C.F. enthusiasts claim credit for many reforms that have little to do with state socialism.

Winnipeg, Man. J. P. HOLLAND

National Frustration?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE IMPRESSION I got from Stewart Easton's article (S.N., Jan. 11) was one of pessimism and a sense of frustration. Says the writer: "Canada has all the material assets for a nation but something is lacking." Not so many years ago they were ceaselessly singing praises of Canada's wealth and rapid growth; now they seem to have swung to the other extreme.

Neither of these attitudes is justified, I think. The somewhat hysterical optimism of the first decades of this century has been succeeded by a reaction of exaggerated pessimism. The people of Canada have an undue share of the Celtic temperament, which, however successful it may be in the individual, is patently lacking in that which makes for national greatness. The much maligned Englishman made a decided success of his own country, whereas his Scotch and Irish critics most decidedly did not. Canada, having now risen to the status of a nation, has an uncomfortable feeling of something lacking.

The only thing lacking is time. You cannot have the advantages of a new and unpopulated country with virgin resources, and at the same time the prestige of a national character and culture, as the one naturally cancels the other. Like a small plant overshadowed by a big one, she is a colorless reflex of the U.S. Of course, the French Canadians have their own culture of peasant origin, but when they emerge from that it is but to adopt Americanisms. The magnetic attraction of the U.S. is an effective bar to Canada building any separate nationality of her own. At the most the difference between the U.S. and Canada is only provincial.

As long as Canada pursues her present policy of exploitation instead of settlement, she will continue to experience her present feeling of frustration and disappointment.

Purbrook, Ont. H. O'BRIEN

Gallant Lady

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

GIVE us more of J. E. Middleton's "Gallant Lady" (S.N., Jan. 25). If women like that can still be found on farms, publishing such stories might stop the trek of young men from rural to urban centres, and thereby save agriculture from slipping its place in Canada's economy.

Toronto, Ont. MRS. H. E. SAUNDERS

CORRECTION

IN THE article "Europe's Recovery Enters Most Difficult Period" (S.N., Feb. 1) the number of Jews in the approximately 1,000,000 refugees should have read 280,000 instead of 800,000. This is the number of Jewish D.P.'s in Austria, Germany and Italy; of these 240,000 are in Germany.

Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

PROFESSOR Arthur Holmes of Edinburgh University says that the earth is 3,350,000,000 years old, and not 3,000,000,000 as previously estimated. In either case, it is old enough to know better.

•

A speaker before the Publishers Association has stated that the newspapers of tomorrow will be highly colored. Not, we hope, more so than some of 'em are today.

•

The famous brain-trusters of the British Broadcasting Corporation have announced the conclusion that Britain is the sanest country in the world. It was not indicated if the program was broadcast from a padded studio or from actual location.

•

Hoot Mon!

An advisory council on education in Scotland has condemned "the worthless jumble of slipshod speech masquerading as Scots," and urges the cultivation of "fluent speech in standard English." Och awa—they're only bletherin'!

•

A member of the British House of Commons complained because men with big feet cannot buy socks to fit. The two traditional solutions to this embarrassing problem are, of course, a hole in the heel and another in the toe.

•

Following a big slump in the payments by Hollywood producers for film rights of best sellers, many authors are said to be depressed by the thought that the day may yet come when they will get only what their stuff is worth.

•

United States scientists say that in the near future, rocket missiles will be capable of circling the earth. In that case, it will be quicker and more economical to let them stay put.

•

From an article on the advance of dental surgery, we learn that "it will be a pleasure to visit the dentist of tomorrow." Fortunately, that is the day we always make up our mind to go.

•

According to an article in a dentists' journal, tooth brushes should be used frequently during the course of every meal. We can imagine no better way of adding dignity to the weekly luncheon of our local Lions Club.

•

From a Book Club announcement:

> "The members come into possession of books printed in readable types upon papers which are chemically treated to assure a life of at least two centuries."

We assume that members have the privilege of returning any volume that does not stand up for this length of time.

•

The Toronto man charged recently with helping himself to a 50-lb. Camembert cheese evidently did not appreciate a possible line of defence by suggesting that the cheese followed him all the way home without his personal knowledge.

•

From an advertisement for recent gramophone dance records:

> "A record that smashes all records."

We wish it every success.

•

Whoopee!

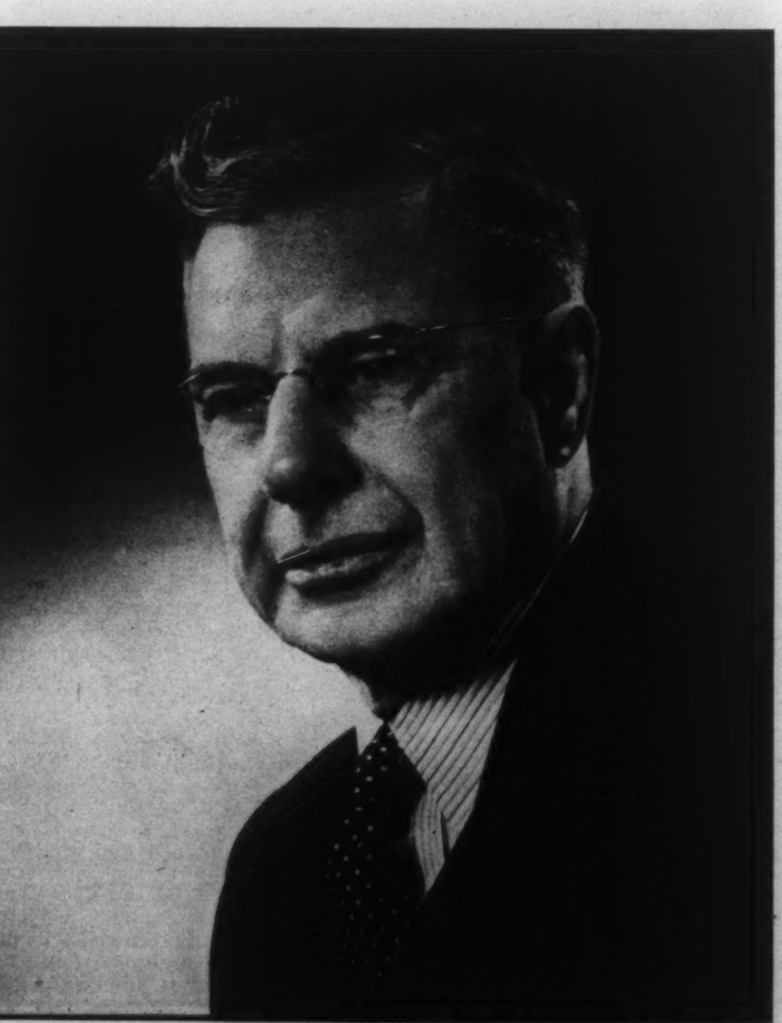
British children with whooping cough are now being taken up in aeroplanes following the discovery that a large percentage lose the whoops after one flight. This raises the interesting question whether or not the recent violent gales over the Old Country may have been caused by low-pressure movements of abandoned whoops.

•

A great shortage of men's bowler hats is reported, which will be good news for those fellows about town who like to wear their ears in an upright position.

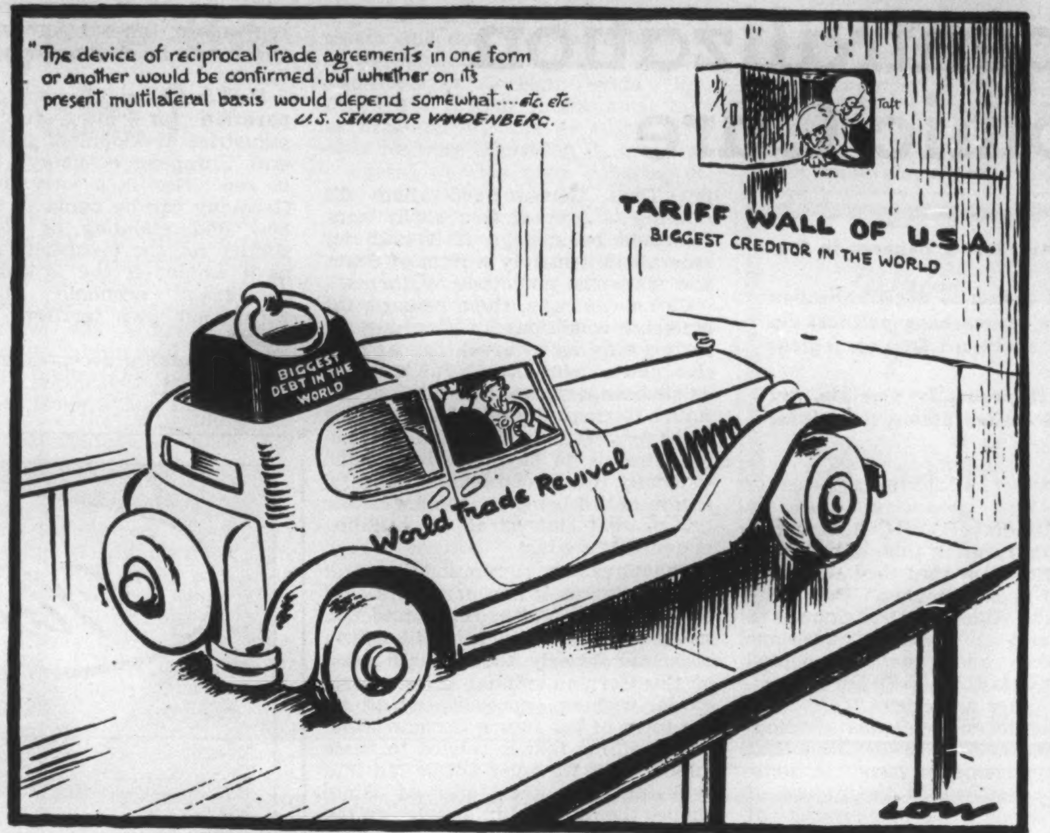
•

A fashion columnist expresses the opinion that "the strapless evening gown is here to stay". Our niece Ettie hopes this will dispose of those uneasy doubts which seem to afflict some sensitive gentlemen every time they see one.



—*Photo by Steffens-Colmer, Vancouver.*

James Gray Turgeon, formerly M.P. for Cariboo, who has recently been appointed to fill one of the three B.C. vacancies in the senate. Born at Bathurst, N.B. in 1879, he was educated there and in New York. First elected to the Alberta Legislature in 1913, he became a member of the House of Commons at the general election of 1935, and was re-elected in 1940. Senator Turgeon is a son of the late Senator Onesiphore Turgeon.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The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

two bodies. This has not been officially answered, but we believe there is no truth in the rumor that Mr. Challies is either dead or *non compos*. Then Dr. Hogg resigned, and Mr. Drew wrote him a letter, and that is all; there is no more. What's the use of trying to comment on the public affairs of the province of Ontario anyhow?

Years of Regulation

IT IS just six years since we published, in our issue of February 8, 1941, an article by Mr. W. B. Somerset entitled "A Dangerous Food Policy", which was one of a series by that writer and other authorities in which we sought to point out the danger of grave injury to Canadian dairying and other agricultural industries from the policies which were then being pursued by the regulating authorities. Developments in those six years have fully borne out all that Mr. Somerset had to say. We are now in the extraordinary position of having to fall short on our contracted cheese deliveries to Great Britain in order to prevent the taste for cheese in Canada from completely disappearing owing to prolonged absence of supplies at home.

The truth seems to be that regulation of anything so complicated as agricultural production may conceivably be necessary in times of extreme urgency such as war, but is bound to lead to grave imbalances which eventually check and restrict the very production which the regulation is supposed to encourage. Of course, if you go the whole way and *compel* production of what the state thinks it wants the results might be better—but farmers are awfully difficult people to compel.

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ALL night so silently, all night so deep—
Ten inches in ten hours—and still at dawn
The air as white as lace and mute as sleep
And still the intricate white fall came on.
Hour after hour no traffic, not a wheel
Rutted the deep-laid white but the twin line
Of ski tracks and gay figures and the peal
Of laughter were the city's only sign.
"No school, no bread! All commerce paralyzed!
No business and no milk!"—the headlines' sputter.—
A long-loved sound the muffled street surprised
The dancing harness bells of an old cutter . . .
Too soon the shovels grate, the snowflakes cease,
And we are rescued from our one day's peace.

MARY QUAYLE INNIS

There are some odd oversights, not of fact but of relevant factors. The suggestion that the C.P.R. as an outlet to the west might have been expected to favor free trade overlooks the consideration that the traffic into the prairies would under free trade have originated from Chicago and not from Montreal and Toronto. But the insight shown by many analytical passages is keen and novel. Mr. Lower thinks it was the colonial "obedience to British authority" that made the intensely provincialist Canadians accept Confederation in 1867; "the strongest bond was from without"; colonialism "helped to tide the British North Americans over to a time when they might find themselves a people." And the analysis of the social character of the English-speaking Canadian community at that time is most penetrating. The educated "tended to be an exotic class," and the educators (in the universities), being nearly all old-countrymen, "did not provide much relationship between their teaching and the circumstances of the new country." Many Canadians "had backgrounds of philistinism, depending on which parts of the British Isles they had come from"; they had merely moved "from the fringes of British civilization to the fringe of civilization in British North America." These and many other considerations which Mr. Lower brings forward are of the first importance for an understanding of the true character of the Canadian people.

Mr. Bracken's Hand

THE Dominion-provincial controversy on taxation fields begins to take intelligible shape now that Mr. Bracken has taken a hand in it. As a controversy between national parties it has meaning and value. As a controversy between the Dominion and two or three provincial governments it has none, for such a controversy cannot be settled. If Ontario and Quebec can unseat the present Dominion government by bringing over a sufficient number of members of either the present or a future Parliament to their views, they can make those views prevail. They cannot make them prevail by merely refusing to accept any other views concerning the terms of an interim agreement between individual provinces and the Dominion regarding the avoidance of double taxation; if they refuse to accept, and cannot overthrow Mr. King's Government, there will be double taxation in those provinces and that is all that there is to it. As we have before remarked, it will not be fatal.

Mr. Bracken appears to want another Dominion-provincial conference, not only for the purpose of effecting an interim agreement, but also for that of effecting a new and permanent division of the taxation fields between the Dominion and the provinces, a thing which cannot be done without amendment of the British North America Act. The prospect of the conference having any success in the interim matter is practically nil, as both Mr. Drew and Mr. Duplessis have intimated, in public utterances couched in clear language, that they have no intention of entering into such interim agreements with a government headed by Mr. King.

On the question of a permanent division of the fields the two stand-out premiers are perhaps not quite so definitely committed. The question which needs to be faced there is whether a Dominion-provincial conference is the proper authority to settle a very important amendment of the constitution. If the decision of the conference were unanimous there would probably be little objection to its being acted upon, but if it is not unanimous it is difficult to see what right it would have to override the objections of one, two or three dissident provinces or perhaps of one dissident Dominion.

It must be remembered that any proposal for a clean division of the tax fields, so that one authority will have sole rights in one part of the direct taxation field and the other authority in the other part, involves the surrender by each authority of a fraction of its present rights. The province at present has the right to impose any form of direct taxation. The Dominion has the right to impose any form of taxation whatever. We agree with Mr. Abbott that an absolute division of the direct taxation territory, so that neither authority could enter into the part assigned to the other, would be extremely difficult. At the same time we fancy that a partial division, each authority being kept out of, say, one-third of the area while one-third remains common to both, might be feasible and advantageous. But this is a matter about which there is no hurry, as the interim agreements will provide a working system for the next several years.

The idea of a permanent Dominion-provincial relations office seems to us a most dangerous proposal, calculated to intensify the disputes between the two authorities and to strengthen the already too prevalent idea that the provinces are entitled to have a hand in national affairs as provinces, and not through the elected representatives of their people in the national Parliament.

Gardiner Broadcast

WHAT are "profits which are required in the business"? Mr. Gardiner, who is not and is scarcely likely to become Finance Minister, has been delivering a national broadcast on taxation, in which he told the shareholders of companies that "The Liberals are right when they say that profits which are not required in the business are not your money", and that "if you do not or cannot pay them out in wages, local taxes, widespread dividends—share or patronage,—to provide services, then we must tax them from you."

This means that the Government proposes to tax away all profits which "are not required in the business" and which are not paid out in wages, taxes and "widespread" dividends. What does all this farrago mean, and what does Mr. Abbott, who *is* Finance Minister, think about it? When did the Liberals say that profits not required in the business would be taxed away from the owners of that business? What is the meaning of paying out profits (in various enumerated ways) "to provide services"? Do not profits which are retained in the business, for expansion of assets or reduction of liabilities, do anything to provide services? What is the difference between spending a million dollars of profits to buy a new building for the company, and handing out the same sum to workers or shareholders to buy new cars or new diningroom furniture, so far as "providing services" is concerned?

There is only one argument for taxing undistributed profits, and that is the argument that if they were distributed and then paid back by the shareholders for purchase of new stock they would be subject to income tax in the hands of the shareholders. The situation of all parties would then be exactly the same as if they had been left undistributed, except that the company will have increased its capital stock instead of its surplus or reserve; but the shareholders will have had to pay income tax on their extra dividend at the top rate applicable to their income. This is a reasonable consideration, although the application of income tax to such profits would have many secondary effects which would be detrimental to sound business methods, and the general practice of taxing authorities has been to ignore it. To apply it in conjunction with the corporation income tax, which applies on distributed and undistributed profits alike, would be disastrous, and nobody is likely to propose the abandonment of the corporation income tax (although it is essentially a shocking form of double taxation) in order to bring about a more equitable distribution of the personal income tax.

The use to which profits are put is an utterly improper basis for their taxation. The only thing with which the tax-gatherer should concern himself is their true extent and the true income of the person who really benefits by them.

EXTEND YOUR CHARITY

IT'S excellent to remember the poor
With greenback sympathy,
For they find the world a rocky moor
And the East winds far too free.
But nobody thinks of the rich man's woe,
We are wont to pass right by it,
For with all the dainties in life on show
He has to stick to his diet.
So give to the weary rich man, early and late
Magnesia tablets and sodium carbonate.

J. E. M.

German Decentralization Is No Economic Cure

By R. M. COPER

The Canadian memorandum concerning Germany sees a panacea in German decentralization.

The writer of this article holds that regional economic decentralization of Germany is impossible, and that therefore a far-reaching political decentralization would merely add economically backward German regions which are in existence in Europe.

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Can this historical result be replaced by a legal act imposed on a country by those who vanquished it? It can, provided the victors are able to create a material state which supports such an act; a material state which is reflected in the act. Otherwise the act would be a piece of paper.

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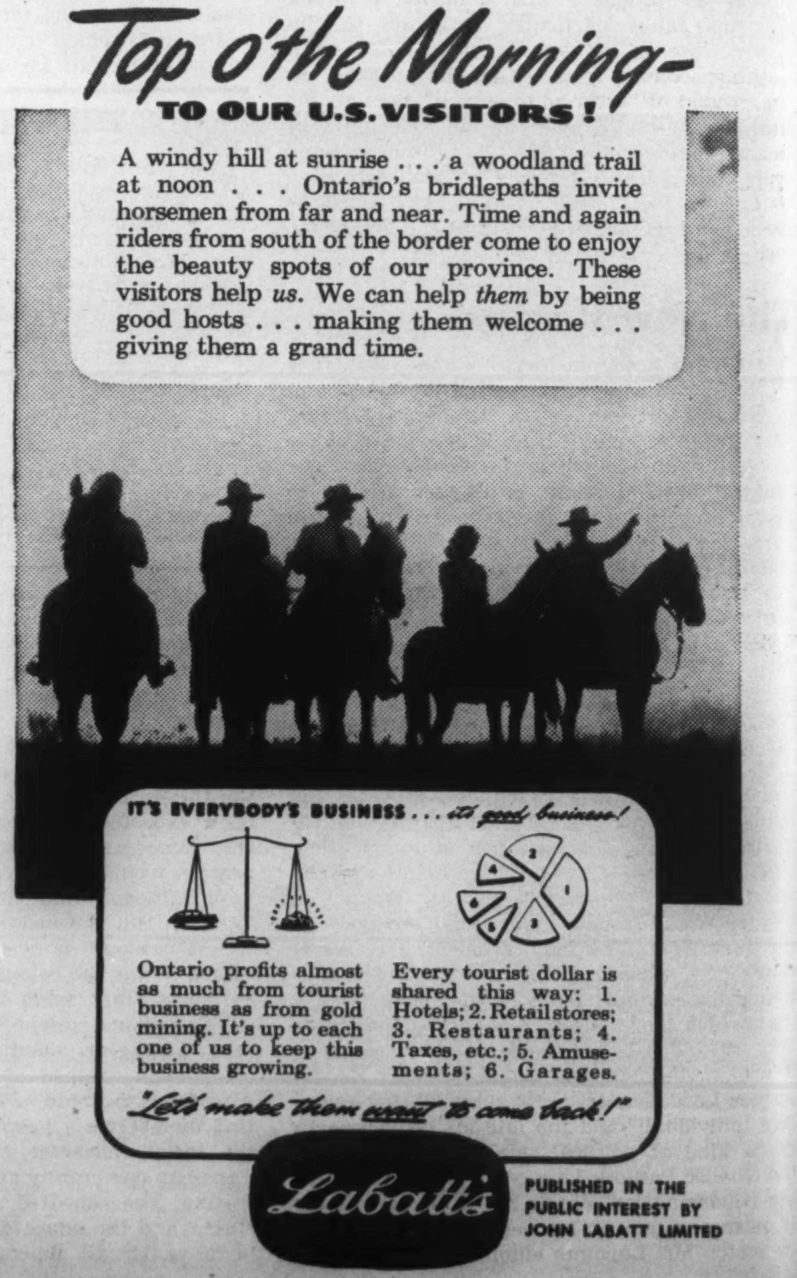
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Should the Empire Be Closely Knit Again?

By LORD ELTON

For peace the British Empire must learn the lesson of two wars, says this writer, when the organization was closely knit for material benefit as well as the good of the whole world. He argues that empire disintegration weakens Britain's position as a member of the Big Three and places excessive responsibility on already hard-pressed Britain in policing the world's danger spots.

Lord Elton is secretary of the Rhodes Trust, author of "Imperial Commonwealth" and other books, and contributor to newspapers and journals on Empire subjects.

London.

IT IS only on rare and special occasions, as at a coronation scene or during the deadly crisis of 1940, that we think of ourselves as citizens not merely of the British Isles but of the British Empire. Consequently, it is only on such rare and special occasions that we behave as citizens of the British Empire. From which, in turn, it follows that it is only intermittently that the British Empire can be said fully to exist. There is no more pregnant interrogation mark than this in the whole world today.

Are we to remain what in effect we are in 1947—a small and impoverished island off the north-west coast of Europe, linked sentimentally rather than practically, in a loose and ill-defined alliance, with a variety of nations overseas? Or are we to become again what we grew, belatedly and transiently, to be during World Wars I and II, a closely knit world community, with something not far off the military strength and political influence appropriate to its vast population and immense resources?

On the answer to that question hangs the destiny not only of Britain but of the world.

On the eve of war the citizens of these islands, with contribution from the Dominions so insignificant as to be virtually negligible, were shouldering the burden of the defence and diplomacy of the entire Empire. Our taxpayers maintained the Navy, our soldiers policed the danger spots.

Judging, as Kaiser Wilhelm had judged in 1914, that it would be in this not over-formidable guise that we should be compelled to fight, Hitler chose war. In a few months destruction stared us in the face; and then, at the eleventh hour, under the leadership of Mr. Churchill, the Empire integrated itself into one. Every member nation put forth something like its full strength and into the common pool. Once again, and for the first time since 1918, we were an Empire not in theory only but in deed.

We triumphed—by the skin of our teeth. For the second time, because in war we became an Empire, we survived a world war. But do not let us forget that for the second time, because in peace we were content not to be an Empire, we had failed to prevent a world war.

Crushed Citizens

And now? Once again, as though there had been no warnings, the tragi-comedy is being re-enacted. Once again we have shrunk into a small island. Swiftly the imperial forces have melted away. Once again the danger spots, and they were never more numerous, are policed by the soldiers of the Mother Country only. Because there is no conscription in the Dominions conscription in Britain is inevitable. Once again the citizens of this semi-bankrupt island, crushed by taxation unparalleled anywhere in the world, prepare to shoulder the burden of maintaining virtually unaided the Navy which defends the world-wide sea-based community.

No wonder that cynical and well-informed Americans are reported on occasions to speak not of the Big Three but of the Big Two-and-a-half. For how can an island of forty millions odd hope to count for as much in world affairs as allies with populations of 140 and 160 millions and vast natural resources?

If all we are looking for is an easy life there might be something to be said for declining into the role of a second-class Power. Those, however, who believe that the world never stood in direr need of the influence and example of Britain and the British Empire will prefer not to abdicate yet.

Seen in true perspective, then, the need of a closer integration of the Empire Commonwealth dwarfs every domestic issue. Shall we have the wisdom and energy to effect it? For good or ill, one alluring short cut to the goal must be ruled out.

Not Practical

A Federation of the Empire, with an Imperial Parliament responsible for imperial diplomacy and imperial defence—this is a dream which has haunted many great minds, including that of Cecil Rhodes. But federation is not practical politics today, for the Dominions would certainly refuse to merge their recently won sovereignty in a Federal Parliament in which, they suspect, the influence of the Mother Country would be predominant.

Yet there are many other steps towards closer integration which we can take and should be taking.

Those who frame our economic policy should remember that as an Empire we possess unrivalled resources and need no nation's charity. Although for the two wars, which saved the Empire as well as her, Britain is footing a heavier bill than all her fellow members put together, she can hardly now ask them to begin paying their due portion. But at least we can remember that in Empire trade and the so-called sterling bloc there are vast potential assets and that there is little sense in persistently thinking of Empire countries as foreign lands (into which the British visitor must take as little money and as many visas as if he were travelling to Albania).

Again, we can plan imperial defence in closest concert and begin to share our responsibilities somewhat more evenly. We can encourage every symptom of integration, however slight, and look forward, who knows, to seeing Canadian Governor Generals of Australia, or South African Governor Generals of Malaya, to Australian soldiers policing Palestine and Canadians helping to occupy Germany.

But what opportunities we have already missed!

At the end of the war there was to have been an Imperial Conference, as after 1918. Instead, all we saw was a hurried coming and going of Dominion Prime Ministers and their deputies, never all of them in Downing Street together at the same time.

Again, when the evacuation of the Suez Canal was announced, how salutary it would have been if instead of merely reporting consultations with the Dominions, Mr. Attlee had been able to announce that the Dominions had shared responsibility for the decision. For there could be no clearer imperial interest than the future of the canal, and a collective instead of a merely British decision would have set a precedent which might have transformed the future, leading in due course to a common policy in many other fields.

For the Dominions have acquired all the privileges but not yet the full responsibilities of maturity. For them, for us, and for the world it is vital that the next stage should be reached as speedily as possible.

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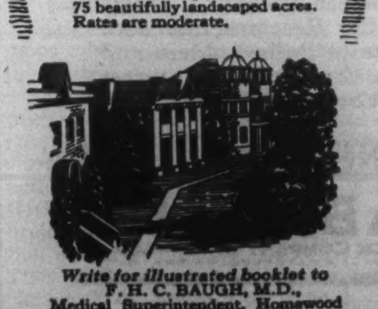

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AND NOW TOTALS OVER $305,747,000
PAYMENTS TO POLICY OWNERS AND BENEFICIARIES WERE OVER
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By R. M. COPER

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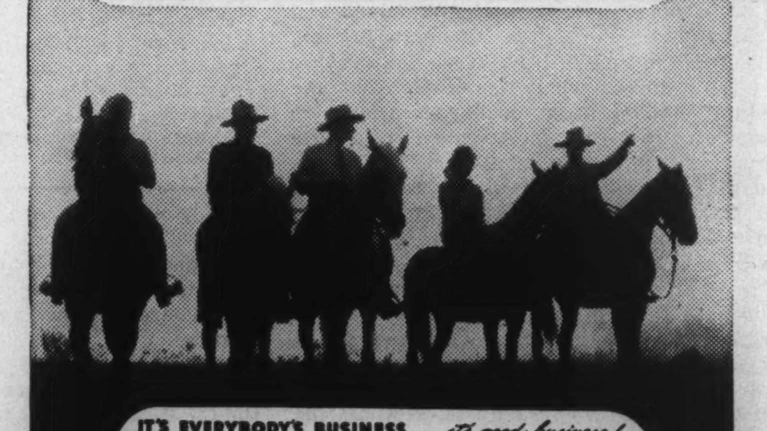

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Should the Empire Be Closely Knit Again?

By LORD ELTON

For peace the British Empire must learn the lesson of two wars, says this writer, when the organization was closely knit for material benefit as well as the good of the whole world. He argues that empire disintegration weakens Britain's position as a member of the Big Three and places excessive responsibility on already hard-pressed Britain in policing the world's danger spots.

Lord Elton is secretary of the Rhodes Trust, author of "Imperial Commonwealth" and other books, and contributor to newspapers and journals on Empire subjects.

London.

IT IS only on rare and special occasions, as at a coronation scene or during the deadly crisis of 1940, that we think of ourselves as citizens not merely of the British Isles but of the British Empire. Consequently, it is only on such rare and special occasions that we behave as citizens of the British Empire. From which, in turn, it follows that it is only intermittently that the British Empire can be said fully to exist. There is no more pregnant interrogation mark than this in the whole world today.

Are we to remain what in effect we are in 1947—a small and impoverished island off the north-west coast of Europe, linked sentimentally rather than practically, in a loose and ill-defined alliance, with a variety of nations overseas? Or are we to become again what we grew, belatedly and transiently, to be during World Wars I and II, a closely knit world community, with something not far off the military strength and political influence appropriate to its vast population and immense resources?

On the answer to that question hangs the destiny not only of Britain but of the world.

On the eve of war the citizens of these islands, with contribution from the Dominions so insignificant as to be virtually negligible, were shouldering the burden of the defence and diplomacy of the entire Empire. Our taxpayers maintained the Navy, our soldiers policed the danger spots.

Judging, as Kaiser Wilhelm had judged in 1914, that it would be in this not over-formidable guise that we should be compelled to fight, Hitler chose war. In a few months destruction stared us in the face; and then, at the eleventh hour, under the leadership of Mr. Churchill, the Empire integrated itself into one. Every member nation put forth something like its full strength and into the common pool. Once again, and for the first time since 1918, we were an Empire not in theory only but in deed.

We triumphed—by the skin of our teeth. For the second time, because in war we became an Empire, we survived a world war. But do not let us forget that for the second time, because in peace we were content not to be an Empire, we had failed to prevent a world war.

Crushed Citizens

And now? Once again, as though there had been no warnings, the tragi-comedy is being re-enacted. Once again we have shrunk into a small island. Swiftly the imperial forces have melted away. Once again the danger spots, and they were never more numerous, are policed by the soldiers of the Mother Country only. Because there is no conscription in the Dominions conscription in Britain is inevitable. Once again the citizens of this semi-bankrupt island, crushed by taxation unparalleled anywhere in the world, prepare to shoulder the burden of maintaining virtually unaided the Navy which defends the world-wide sea-based community.

No wonder that cynical and well-informed Americans are reported on occasions to speak not of the Big Three but of the Big Two-and-a-half. For how can an island of forty millions odd hope to count for as much in world affairs as allies with populations of 140 and 160 millions and vast natural resources?

If all we are looking for is an easy life there might be something to be said for declining into the role of a second-class Power. Those, however, who believe that the world never stood in direr need of the influence and example of Britain and the British Empire will prefer not to abdicate yet.

Seen in true perspective, then, the need of a closer integration of the Empire Commonwealth dwarfs every domestic issue. Shall we have the wisdom and energy to effect it? For good or ill, one alluring short cut to the goal must be ruled out.

Not Practical

A Federation of the Empire, with an Imperial Parliament responsible for imperial diplomacy and imperial defence—this is a dream which has haunted many great minds, including that of Cecil Rhodes. But federation is not practical politics today, for the Dominions would certainly refuse to merge their recently won sovereignty in a Federal Parliament in which, they suspect, the influence of the Mother Country would be predominant.

Yet there are many other steps towards closer integration which we can take and should be taking.

Those who frame our economic policy should remember that as an Empire we possess unrivalled resources and need no nation's charity. Although for the two wars, which saved the Empire as well as her, Britain is footing a heavier bill than all her fellow members put together, she can hardly now ask them to begin paying their due portion. But at least we can remember that in Empire trade and the so-called sterling bloc there are vast potential assets and that there is little sense in persistently thinking of Empire countries as foreign lands (into which the British visitor must take as little money and as many visas as if he were travelling to Albania).

Again, we can plan imperial defence in closest concert and begin to share our responsibilities somewhat more evenly. We can encourage every symptom of integration, however slight, and look forward, who knows, to seeing Canadian Governor Generals of Australia, or South African Governor Generals of Malaya, to Australian soldiers policing Palestine and Canadians helping to occupy Germany.

But what opportunities we have already missed!

At the end of the war there was to have been an Imperial Conference, as after 1918. Instead, all we saw was a hurried coming and going of Dominion Prime Ministers and their deputies, never all of them in Downing Street together at the same time.

Again, when the evacuation of the Suez Canal was announced, how salutary it would have been if instead of merely reporting consultations with the Dominions, Mr. Attlee had been able to announce that the Dominions had shared responsibility for the decision. For there could be no clearer imperial interest than the future of the canal, and a collective instead of a merely British decision would have set a precedent which might have transformed the future, leading in due course to a common policy in many other fields.

For the Dominions have acquired all the privileges but not yet the full responsibilities of maturity. For them, for us, and for the world it is vital that the next stage should be reached as speedily as possible.

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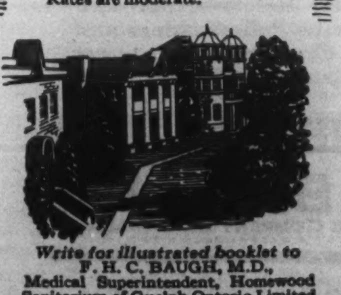

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HIGHLIGHTS FROM 58th ANNUAL STATEMENT

DURING THE YEAR:

THE ASSETS SHOWED
a $3,949,000 INCREASE
AND NOW TOTAL $72,745,000

BUSINESS IN FORCE SHOWED
a $33,701,000 INCREASE
AND NOW TOTALS OVER $305,747,000

PAYMENTS TO POLICY OWNERS AND BENEFICIARIES WERE OVER
$4,422,600

OF WHICH 54% WAS PAID TO LIVING POLICY OWNERS

NEW BUSINESS PAID FOR, INCREASED AND REVIVED, AMOUNTED TO $48,470,000

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PROTECTION AND INVESTMENT SINCE 1889

47A

OTTAWA LETTER

A Blueprint for Placing Canada's Coal Industry on Firm Footing

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

IT must have puzzled many Canadians why a country like Canada (which, we have been repeatedly assured, possesses some of the greatest coal reserves in the world,) should make relatively so little use of its vast resources, why it should import large and growing quantities of coal from the U.S., for example. Had we known the whole story of Canadian coal placed against the background of our total energy resources, we might have been even more mystified. Canadian coal today provides only a little more than half as large a share of our total energy sources as it did two decades ago. Then, it provided 31 per cent; now, barely 18 per cent. Hydro-electric power passed Canadian coal about 1930 as a source of energy in Canada, and now provides almost 60 per cent more energy than our coal does. During the war, Canadian consumption of imported coal ran to about 28 million tons a year as against less than 16 million tons of domestic coal.

Indeed, even petroleum and gas—a large part of the former imported—have grown to be as important a combined factor in the provision of Canadian energy as Canadian coal. And these relative declines in Canadian coal use have occurred in the face of persistent demands for "a Canadian coal policy", and the outlay of very substantial sums—over $40 millions—on encouraging the production, transportation and consumption of Canadian coal. Not to forget, either, the duty of 75 cents a ton against imports of U.S. bituminous coal and 50 cents a ton on anthracite. What does it all add up to? Is there something fundamentally inefficient or unimaginative about our overall fuel policy?

The curious Canadian who wishes to pursue this topic further will find plenty of data in the Report of the Royal Commission on Coal, tabled last Friday in the House of Commons. This is one of the fattest and meatiest blue-books ever presented to the Canadian House of Commons. The Commissioners, Mr. Justice W. F. Carroll, Mr. Angus J. Morrison and Mr. Justice C. C. McLaurin, and their staff, are to be commended on a most workmanlike job.

The Commissioners make a number of constructive recommendations, which, if implemented, will go some way toward improving the labor conditions, enlarging the potential markets and otherwise placing the Canadian coal industry on a happier footing. Yet the overwhelming impression a reader is likely to derive from a thoughtful reading of this opus is that the broad trend of the past half century has been inevitable. There is no "magic lamp", no sensational invention or innovation which will radically alter the place of Canadian coal in the economy of the country as a whole.

Prohibitive Self-Sufficiency

The fundamental difficulty is very well known. The greatest industrial region of Canada has no Canadian coal near at hand. At present Ontario and Quebec obtain 50.1 per cent of their entire energy needs from imported coal, and only 2.5 per cent from Canadian coals. This may be deplorable; but the alternative would be even more deplorable. Self-sufficiency would be prohibitive in cost.

These two provinces, in active years, require 25 million tons of coal a year. At present the surplus production of Nova Scotia mines, available for central Canada, runs to about a couple of million tons a year. They could conceivably, but not very likely (according to the commission), be stepped up to provide five million tons a year. That would still leave 20 million tons to come from Western Canada—a haul of about 2000 miles, largely by rail. Western Canada could *produce* the additional 20 million tons a year without too much difficulty, but it could only capture the central Canada market by laying an intolerable burden upon the central Canadian consumer and the whole Canadian industrial structure. The Commission estimates that it would cost $5 a ton more for western Canadian coal than imported coal—a burden of $100 millions a year.

U.S. Imports Preferred

The difficulties encountered in attempting to capture any sizable part of the central Canadian market for Alberta coals is well known. Despite the offer of the railways to carry coal from Alberta to Ontario for $8 a ton (of which the Dominion Government was to put up $2.50 a ton) American imports continued to be used in central Canada in preference to Alberta coal at a ratio of about 300 to one! (The movement of Alberta coal to Ontario in 1939, aided by subventions, was about 90,000 tons).

Fortunately for Canadian industry, however detrimental it may be to coal production in Nova Scotia and western Canada, the central Canadian industrial area in the St. Lawrence Lowlands forms a wedge which points directly to one of the greatest—probably the greatest—of all coal fields in the world. Not only are the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania and the bituminous mines of Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and adjoining states much closer to central Canada than either of the major Canadian fields are, but they are mines favored by both advantageous physical conditions (flat seams, shallow cover, good roof and floor conditions) and by the degree of mechanization introduced in them. The U.S. coal which competes with Canadian coal comes largely from mines with a man-day production of from five to seven tons, as against western Canadian averages of 3½ tons a man-day, and recent Nova Scotia production of as little as 1½ tons. This proximity to such efficient sources of fuel is worth a great deal in the development of Canadian industry, and indirectly it benefits all of Canada.

The Commission dismisses the practicality of making Canada self-sufficient in coal. It dispels, also, a number of other ideas which have been widely held from time to time.

It does not agree with some labor unions that nationalization of the Nova Scotia mines would of itself materially improve the grave situation there. One of the main causes of the sentiment in favor of public ownership is the unpopularity among the men of the present management. It stems from unhappy relations between the two, according to Angus Morrison.

Coal mining in Canada is not, by and large, a very profitable investment. Over a fifteen year period, the industry as a whole has given a return of 10 cents a ton. A net profit of only 1/3 cent per ton was shown by the Maritime companies as a whole in that period, despite considerable government aid.

These figures are before any provision for depletion. Over a fifteen year period, if I understand the figures presented by the commission, the investors have received in interest and dividends something like 2 per cent per annum, taking the industry as a whole.

Nor are the retailers making undue levies upon the consumer. "The retail business is highly competitive. The retailer occupies a position which is essential in the distribution of coal, and his profits do not appear to be in any degree excessive." A similar statement is made of the activities of the importers. The Commission examines coal rates on the railways and by water and does not find waste or undue profit in that aspect of the industry, either.

The Nova Scotia coal mining industry is clearly in a critical phase. Indeed, Angus Morrison sums up an examination of the industrial warfare which has been going on "for generations" with the dictum: "Unless . . . readjustments can be made by both sides, the collapse of the industry appears to be inevitable."

The main report of the Commission recommends a continuation of present freight subventions and existing duties, but it recommends that wartime production subsidies should cease. Mr. Justice Carroll believes immediate interim support to the Cape Breton mines will be imperative when the production subsidies are stopped. Mr. Morrison offers a number of other constructive suggestions, including reduction or termination of duties on mining machinery. Even the Cape Breton situation is far from hopeless, provided a new labor-management spirit can be evoked, and the latest in machinery and methods can be introduced.

At the Annual Meeting of The Macmillan Company of Canada Limited, Mr. F. A. Upjohn was elected a Director of the company. Mr. Upjohn, who was born in London, England, came to Macmillans in 1931 after graduating from the University of Toronto.

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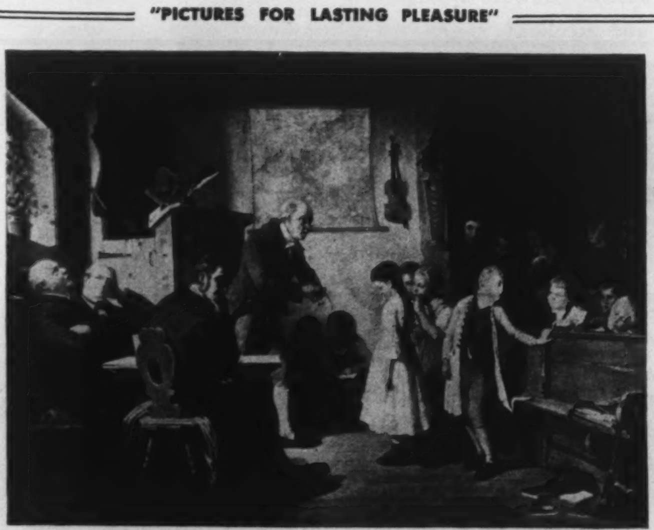

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Balance Sheet, December 31, 1946

ASSETS

Real Estate:		
Office Premises	$75,000.00	
Other (Held for Sale)	48,823.13	
		$ 123,823.13
Mortgages on Real Estate		10,055,868.07
Agreements for Sale		367,760.53
Loans on Policies		928,915.05
Bonds and Debentures (Book Value)		5,826,319.59
Stocks, Book Value		99,422.27
Cash on Hand and in Banks		48,753.76
Interest Accrued		74,624.00
Premiums Due and Deferred (Net)		207,431.05
Other Assets		4,767.21
TOTAL ASSETS		$17,737,684.66

LIABILITIES

Policy and Annuity Reserves	$14,652,134.00
Provision for Unpaid and Unreported Claims	191,437.00
Amounts Left with Company at Interest	646,647.00
Premiums Paid in Advance	13,855.98
Interest Paid in Advance	498.60
Taxes, Expenses and Accounts Due and Accrued	66,524.00
Other Liabilities	43,392.14
Dividends Allotted to Policyholders	48,721.00
Staff Pension Funds	118,741.00
Investment and Contingency Reserves	650,000.00
CAPITAL PAID IN	327,155.00
SURPLUS	978,578.94
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$17,737,684.66

New Business increased by 47% to $7,714,498 . . . Insurance in Force raised to $56,235,643 . . . Assets $1,029,779 higher . . . Policy Reserves increased by $782,611 . . . Payments to Policyholders and Beneficiaries $949,218 . . . Gross rate of interest earned on ledger assets 4.9%.

PROTECTION
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S.-W. Africa's Wealth Comes from Karakul

By GORDON COOPER

South-West Africa is a land of strange contrasts. Windhoek, the capital, with its distinctive, colorful architecture, is a patch of Germany on African soil.

Lack of water is the chief bugbear of this vast land and has led to the creation of enormous farms of over 30,000 acres. On these farms are large flocks of Persian lambs, or karakul. This animal has transformed South - West Africa from a poverty-stricken country to one of wealth and luxury.

Windhoek.

IF THERE is a coast in the world which will one day reveal long-buried treasure, it is the sandy desert edge of South-West Africa, mainly between the two ports of Walfis Bay and Ludertitzbucht. This particular stretch of 250 miles is littered with the bones of old, dead ships.

Further to the north there is an equally long stretch of this desert coast where no white man has ever set foot. It is known as the Kaokoveld, and is beyond the police zone. Parts of it are inhabited by Bushmen, while other parts are ruled by the Hereros.

This is the land which has been causing difficulties at the U.N. conference. With an area only slightly smaller than that of Ontario and a total population one-third of that of Toronto, it has been administered since 1919 as a mandated territory by the Union of South Africa. Now, Field Marshal Smuts and the South Africans want it to become a fifth province of the Union. The Russians are opposed to this claim.

It is a strange land — a land of queer contrasts. But there is room to breathe, and that possesses a great fascination for some men. Thinking back on the three years I once spent there it seems now to be a vast expanse of rich yellow grass, where mountains rise abruptly from level ground, the granite reflecting vivid red at dawn and dusk.

Blood and Treasure

Windhoek, the capital, is a patch of Germany on African soil. The conquest of the territory cost Germany much blood and treasure, and when she built this capital it was a pure piece of international window-dressing.

Much of the Windhoek architecture is German. Picturesque turrets relieve the corrugated iron roofs, walls are crossed by brown beams, color is used boldly. Ultra-modern houses with clean lines and glass fronts have sprung up in this distant part of Africa.

The heavy white dust of the streets has disappeared under good paving. Water sufficient to last the town for three rainless years is stored in the dam; and if that supply ever fails, there are hot springs in reserve. Over the hill lies a Roman Catholic settlement where the monks have their own fruit orchards and vineyards, where they make wine and strong brandy for the whole territory.

Lack of rain is, indeed, the chief bugbear of this vast land. A great deal of the territory is sheer desert, with absolutely no rainfall. At the present time a two-year drought is being experienced in many parts of the country.

Losses of stock have been enormous, and the grazing is so poor that even wild animals are dying.

This varying and problematical rainfall has led to the creation of enormous farms. The ordinary standard-sized farm covers 30,000 acres. On these farms are large flocks of Persian lambs. They have brought not only great wealth to the country, but are its salvation. They call the Persian lamb a "karakul" in South-West Africa.

Karakul transformed the land, paying for expensive cars in districts where the farmers had previously almost starved to death. The demand for karakul skins is enormous. In peacetime, the pelt sales in Windhoek drew buyers from the four corners of the earth. It is the only place where I have seen farmers arrive in the morning with a load of skins, sell them and get paid on the nail, and then proceed to one of the hotels to spend over 800 dollars by lunch-time on standing champagne!

The secret of South-West Africa's triumph in the karakul trade lies in the climate. There are few places in the world where Persian lambs can flourish; but the dry air of the semi-arid inland tracts of South-West Africa has proved as favorable as the ancient home of the industry in Bokhara.

Karakul pelts leave South-West Africa by the hundred thousand, but not one live animal is allowed to pass the frontier. The farmers have an uneasy feeling that certain large areas of South Africa might become the scene of a rival industry. So the flocks are guarded by law, just as the export of ostrich eggs was forbidden in the great days of the ostrich trade.

Foremost among the native races are the haughty Hereros, a tribe once 100,000 strong, broken by war and numbering only 30,000 all told. Their women wear the clothes of half-a-century ago — tiny bodices, mutton-leg sleeves, enormous Victorian skirts brushing the ground as they walk with melancholy dignity.

A sequel to the German campaign against the Hereros was the pledge of the Herero women never to bear children again, while Germany ruled their country. On a day appointed the women lined up at the mission stations, dressed in white, to take the oath which they kept rigidly until the Union occupation.

The Hottentots, more cunning than the Hereros, did not suffer so heavily in the German campaigns. There are more than 20,000 of them, mainly in the southern reserves; no longer hunters, they have not fared well under civilized conditions.

The Bushmen of the country, the last people in the world living as Cavemen, have never been counted. Some say there are 5,000 of them, split up into little clans and spread over vast desert areas.

They are without flocks or firearms, homes or money. South-West Africa now treats them wisely, trying to preserve this prehistoric remnant of humanity from extinction.

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Something to Pull the Room Together

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"I WANT you to come to an auction sale with me," Miss A. said. "It's the furnishing and household effects of the old Follingham Estate. There ought to be some fascinating pieces."

"It's a rather special clientele," she added, "but I imagine I can get you in on my invitation."

I have never attended a more impressive function than the auctioning off of the Follingham Estate. The end of the large room was arranged with a set of port-colored velvet curtains which were drawn aside as each fine piece was revealed and dramatically swept together when the sale was completed. Except for the voice of the auctioneer, with its faintly High Altar note, the audience was as still as church. The auctioneer, however, was wonderfully alert. While he intoned his eye ran ceaselessly over the crowd, watching for the flicker of a catalogue or even the flick of an eyelid which signalled the raising of the bid.

Miss A's first purchase was a Kitchen Breadbox with Contents.

"Five dollars for an old breadbox!" I said.

Miss A. didn't turn. She merely indicated with her forefinger the catalogue note "with Contents."

"Probably a late 19th century Parker House roll," I said.

"Sh-h! You're disturbing the bidding," Miss A. said.

After that she bought a Mason's Ironstone teapot with floral decorations, an English plated muffin dish with godroon mounts and pod feet, a study of the late Lord Kitchener in wool cross-stitch (slightly damaged by moths), an Empire stand with onyx top, property of Lord Totsbury who visited Canada in 1912, a leather covered powder horn, a group of assorted books including "With the Flag in Pretoria," "Mental Philosophy" in six volumes, Princess Mary's Gift Book, "The Ports and Harbors of the British Isles," "The Human Side of Birds" and the complete works of Sir Walter Scott. She also bought the complete works of a grandfather's clock, an ivory miniature of the author of "God Save the King" holding a sheet of music in his right hand; a photograph of the Upper Canada cricket team, 1891, in oak frame; and two colored prints, one entitled "Tenderness Overcoming Reluctance" and the other "Lord Arthur Preakness Visiting Kabul."

I WAS growing a little alarmed by this time. "What on earth are you going to do with a leather covered powder horn?" I asked as the curtains swept together on a Regency urn table with ormolu top.

"There you made me miss a sale," Miss A. said. "Hang it on the wall probably. . . It's a marvellous bargain at $17.50."

The curtains opened again on an old English oak three-bottle tantalus with fluted legs. The bidding started at $20 and the lady behind put her catalogue up so impetuously that she knocked my hat over my eyes. "Twenty-two dollars," the auctioneer said, and as I raised my hand to straighten my hat, "twenty-five dollars!" That was how I became the owner of the tantalus.

I have seldom been more indignant or upset. The port-colored curtains had closed on the sale, however, and there was nothing to be done. When they opened again on a stuffed and mounted lion Miss A. raised her catalogue. "Ten dollars," the auctioneer said. I got up quickly with my handkerchief to my face. "Nose-bleed," I said, "I'll need help."

Miss A. followed me out reluctantly and went and sat down on matching love-seats in the entrance hall. "Your nose isn't bleeding a bit," she said crossly, "and now you've made me miss a sale."

"What on earth would you do with a stuffed lion?" I asked.

"It would have made a very interesting garden piece," Miss A. said. "At fifteen dollars it would have been a real buy."

I said still outraged, "Twenty-five dollars for an old English tantalus I didn't even bid for. Well, I'm not going to pay for it."

"You have to," Miss A. said. "All sales are final. You can't get out of it without going to Court."

"I'll get out of it," I said, "if I have to go to the Privy Council."

"It was a real buy at twenty-five dollars," Miss A. said. She considered. "I'll tell you what I'll do. If you want to get rid of it I'll give you four-fifty for it."

"What would you do with it?" I asked. "You haven't any three-bottle friends with fluted legs."

"I'll give you five for it," Miss A. said avidly.

"All right you can have it," I said, "and next time you go Empire bargain hunting you can take someone else along as your native beater."

A day or two later Miss A. telephoned to say that her purchases had all arrived and had been arranged in her living room. "You must come right over," she said. "It looks marvellous."

When I arrived an hour later Miss A. was ready with muffins and tea served on the onyx-topped Empire stand once owned by Lord Totsbury. The portrait of Winston Churchill had been moved and now presided over the tantalus. The leather powder flash hung on the wall, along with the miniature of the author of "God Save the King," the photograph of the Upper Canada Cricket Team and the study in wool cross-stitch of Lord Kitchener whose moustache Miss A. had repaired with mending wool so that the damage hardly showed at all.

"WELL, what do you think of it?" Miss A. asked, pouring tea from the Mason's Ironstone teapot, which dribbled slightly at the spout.

"It's wonderful," I said. "It looks like a real little corner of Empire."

"*I* like it," Miss A. said. "I can't think of a thing to improve it, can you?"

I took a bite of muffin. "Well, I'm not sure," I said. "I think it needs some note or other to pull the scheme together. How about a framed Canadian Citizenship certificate?"

Miss A. set her teacup back in the saucer. "What possible use could I have for a Canadian Citizenship certificate?" she asked.

"What possible use can you have for the works of a grandfather's clock?" I said.

"That's ridiculous," Miss A. said. "I've no doubt I'll be able to find a suitable case for the grandfather's clock at the next sale."

"There's a very good case for Canadian Citizenship right now," I said. "You'd be crazy about it if it were a hundred years old and godroon mounted with pod feet."

"I am quite satisfied with my status as a British subject," Miss A. said in her stateliest tone.

I finished my muffin. "Of course, there's another angle to it," I said. "They've reduced the price of Canadian Citizenship certificates. You can get one now at a real bargain."

I saw the familiar glint appear in Miss A.'s eye. She said after a moment. "What are they asking for them now?"

"Only a dollar," I said. "They slashed the price from five. It's a real buy."

Miss A. frowned thoughtfully. "One could still retain one's status as a British subject," she said, "so it doesn't actually imply disrespect to the Mother Country." She was silent a moment, her eyes resting on the empty space between Lord Kitchener and the author of "God Save the King." "And as you say," she said, "we do seem to need something to pull the room together."

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WASHINGTON LETTER

Management-Labor Legislation Is Now Target for Both Parties

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

PRESIDENT Truman's announcement that a management-labor agreement had been adopted in the construction industry to prevent strikes and lockouts through voluntary arbitration is a clear revelation that he has no intention of letting the opposition capitalize on the labor situation.

The Republican-controlled Congressional committees are admittedly working against that March 31 deadline set by John ,L. Lewis for another soft coal strike. Both House and Senate Committees plan to have strike control bills ready for a vote by March 15.

Mr. Truman thought well enough of the pact entered into by the Associated General Contractors of America and the A.F.L. Construction Trades Department to announce it himself from the White house.

The President told a press conference, called on a Saturday morning, which is unusual, that a national joint conference committee is to be set up in the building industry to settle any dispute or disagreement voluntarily submitted by both parties. Mr. Truman expressed the hope that the principle would be extended to other industries. The President has enunciated Administration labor policy being based on free collective bargaining. He regards the construction industry agreement as evidence that "we are moving closer and closer to our ideals of free collective bargaining". He cited as additional good labor news the steel industry agreement to carry on under the present contract until April 30 and the agreement reached by U.S. Rubber and the C.I.O.

Organized labor is frankly worried about the type of restrictive legislation that the G.O.P.-directed Congress may pass. Politically, the President stands to benefit if the Republicans go over too far in seeking labor curbs. He has the power of veto, and even if it is overridden, he can claim that he acted to preserve the best interests of labor.

Some Republican Congressmen are also fearful of the results of too restrictive curbs. Representative Gerald W. Landis, of Indiana, who would submit controversies in key industries to arbitration, had this to say:

"Most of the labor bills that have been presented to the 80th Congress would practically destroy the labor movement or set it back to the horse-and-buggy days."

The portal-to-portal problem may get Congressional action before the March 1 labor legislation deadline set by Chairman Hartley of the House Labor Committee and Chairman Taft of the Senate Labor group, but not other labor legislation.

Go-Slow Counsellor

The Adminstration, through Labor Secretary Schwellenbach has offered cooperation with Congress in efforts to minimize labor strife. The Labor chief is in agreement with President Truman's proposal for a 20-man investigating commission and a ban on jurisdictional strikes, but he is dead set against creation of any kind of mediation board outside his department, to replace his Conciliation Service. In testimony before the Senate Labor Committee, Judge Schwellenbach counselled against hasty passage of specific strike remedies. He opposed a ban on industrywide collective bargaining, outlawing the closed shop, or abolition of the checkoff in which union dues are collected through payroll deduction. Schwellenbach contends that the "art of collective bar--gaining has been forgotten," but he is confident that management and labor, if given a reasonable opportunity, could relearn how to work out their problems between themselves.

Even if Congress does decide to go ahead with bills placing new restrictions on Unions, Mr. Schwellenbach would like to see a special committee formed to analyze proposed changes in the National Labor Relations Act.

Typical of the other extreme in labor legislation are the various proposals offered by Senator Ball, Republican of Minnesota, who admittedly wants legislation passed to give employers a chance to beat a strike. He says:

"The employers' hands are tied today . . . the right to strike must be set off by the right to break a strike."

If the Ball proposals were adopted, there would be no need for the study group proposed by the Labor Secretary. One bill asks for a stem to stern revision of the National Labor Relations Act, which would seek to "put the risk back into striking".

Senator Ball's Proposals

Senator Ball's various proposals have been criticized by self-starting presidential aspirant, Harold E. Stassen as "going too far". Ball is a member of the Senate Labor Committee and is influential with the Republican majority. His bill for N.L.R.B. revision is considered his "most provocative" labor proposal. It would permit an employer to fire all strikers, transfer N.L.R.B. investigatory and prosecutory powers to the Department of Justice, make certain types of strikes unlawful and subject to injunctions; and would lesson the advantage to unions in a dozen other ways. It is the closest thing yet to outright repeal of the Wagner Act.

Senator Ball says that under existing law the owner can only beat a strike by shutting down his plant and "waiting till the workers are starved back." His bill would provide that a striker would cease to be an "employee" with job rights, if he refused an employer's offer to return to work at substantially the same job. Under present law a striker ceases to be an "employee" only if he is striking in violation of a contract.

Ball contends that strikes can now be called without risk to workers or union bosses. He would also outlaw all foremen's strikes.

Another aspect of Congressional opinion on labor legislation is the proposal of Senator Allen J. Ellender, Louisiana Democrat, another member of the Senate Labor Committee. He wants the Schwellenbach-opposed Federal Mediation Board outside the Labor Department. Senator Ellender would amend the Wagner Act to give employers "freedom of speech."

He also proposes to: 1. authorize suits in Federal Court for violation of collective bargaining contracts; 2. outlaw secondary boycotts and jurisdictional disputes; 3. require financial accounting by unions; and 4. direct the President to appoint emergency commissions to investigate labor disputes in industries considered essential to the public welfare.

American industrialists want labor peace. John S. Bugas, ex-G.I.-man and industrial relations chief of the Ford Motor Company, has revealed that his company has already won from the C.I.O. United Auto Workers action on a request for "company security", especially security from unauthorized work stoppages.

Says Mr. Bugas: "Maximum take-home pay, maximum annual employment—all the things that spell maximum security—can be achieved only when a company is operating under the best possible and most favorable conditions. No worker can expect security from an insecure company."

Charles Luckman of Lever Brothers, whose proposals are probably more "progressive" than many U.S. industrialists would accept, warns that "free unions, free management, free enterprise and a free society either survive or go under together," unless that is a "break with the past," and "for the first time in American history," Labor and Management "formulate a positive program for industrial harmony."

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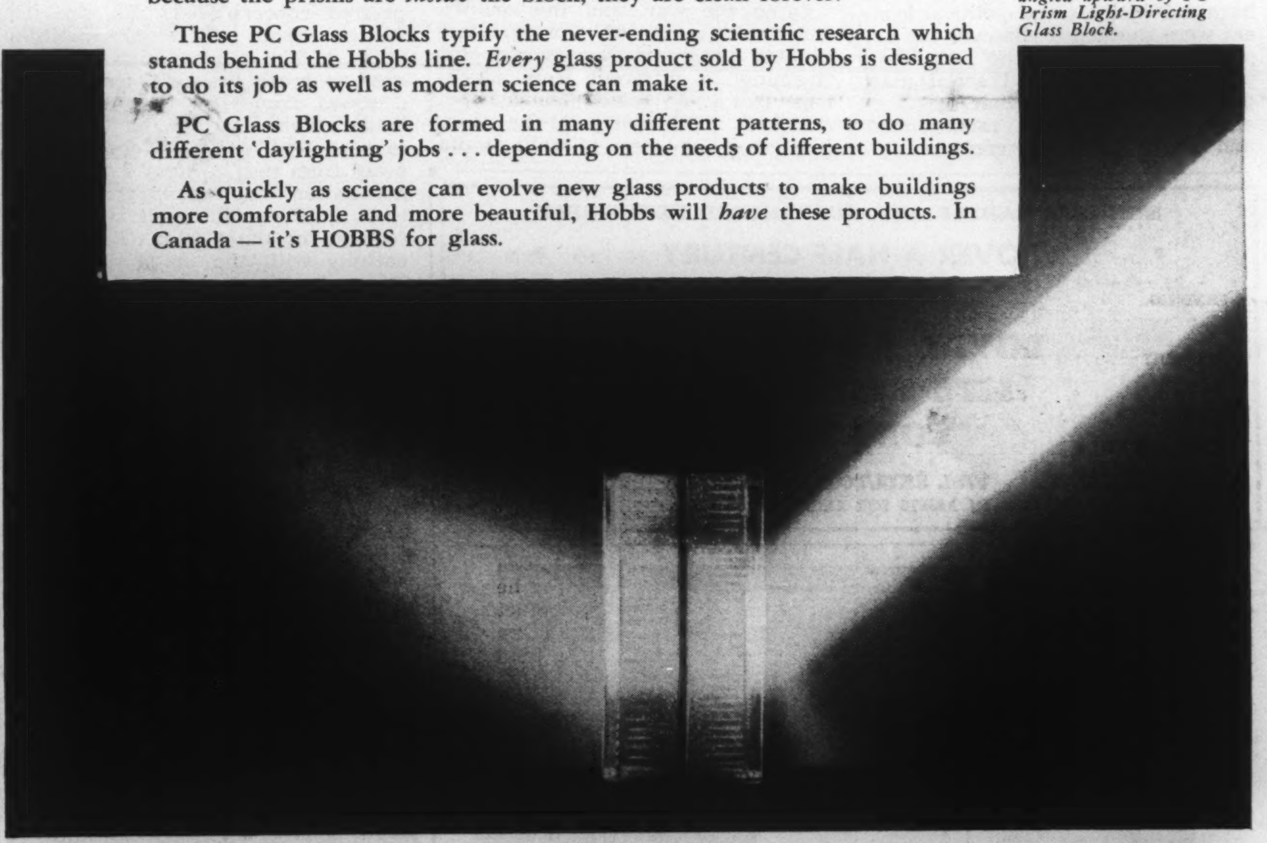

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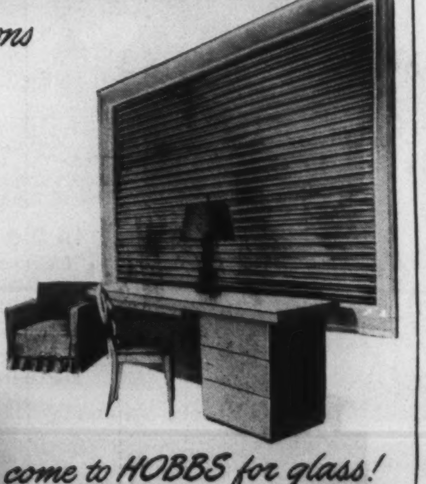

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Unions Are Dexterous in Adult Education

By JACK HUGHES

Everybody agrees on the importance of adult education and many organizations — schools, universities, business and industry—have tried to do something about it. Radio and movies have their educational programs; magazines and newspapers boast of their educational features. Yet so many adults are untouched by any of these. This writer, who has been concerned with the subject for many years, finds the first continuing long-range and comprehensive attempt at adult education is being conducted by labor unions. Admitting the large volume of propaganda in what they teach, he finds a breadth greater than most casual observers might believe.

DEMOCRACY depends on an educated and enlightened populace. Therefore, we in Canada are determined to do everything in our power to increase the amount of education in the country. Unless it costs too much or is a great deal of trouble, of course.

For years we were content to go along gradually, making progress from the little red schoolhouse to the large consolidated school. As the business of earning a living became more complex, however, we began to discover that few people emerged from schools competent to perform the jobs required of them. More-or-less formal training programs for employees came about.

When the depression struck us, harassed business and political leaders were shocked to discover the appalling ignorance of the masses on political, economic and social matters. It was apparent that the average man considered management and capital as vicious creatures, intent on keeping him in subjection while politicians were grafters interested only in selfish advantage. The inescapable conclusion was that our educational system had failed to educate along social and economic lines. Something would have to be done. Changes were made in the school curriculum to place more emphasis on social studies. But even if the schools should do an excellent job of educating the youth for citizenship — which they haven't done to date—there still remained the problem of what was to become of the nation until these educated youngsters were ready to take over.

The answer was adult education. Universities expanded extension courses. Managements provided educational programs for employees.

Lost Enthusiasm

In the case of factories, often the Workers' Educational Association was called upon. Experience with the Workers' Educational Association, however, was not entirely satisfactory as far as the employer could see on a short-term basis. Perhaps 20 per cent of employees enrolled in the courses. And only 20 per cent of that number completed their studies satisfactorily. There was no significant change in the thinking of the workers in the factory. As a matter of fact, some of the teachers were decidedly radical! Employers lost their enthusiasm for the W.E.A. and so did employees. Attendance dwindled; the W.E.A. and the employers drifted farther and farther apart.

Came the war, and the country undertook some of the greatest training programs ever known. But "training" is different from education. The army trained men for specific jobs, and industry did the same. But nobody had time to train people for citizenship. Both the army and industry thought it wise to avoid anything like a discussion of political whys and wherefores. Men were trained to do a job, and social and political implications were ignored. All this despite the fact that man's ability to live with his fellow man is much more important than his ability to run a lathe, or even to handle a gun.

Despite the advances in our schools, the graduate emerges in a political and moral fog, imposed on him by social usage. He goes to work, and no training or education he gets there is calculated to aid him. Where is he to get the education he requires to be a useful citizen?

There is a theory that people become educated by reading the newspapers, books and magazines, listening to the radio, and seeing movies. The trouble is, of course, that none of these organs has found an effective way of reaching most people. Surveys show that the comics and the sports sections have more readership than the editorial pages of newspapers, that soap operas have many times the listenership of educational programs, and that the movies are more likely to teach people to desire vulgar opulence than to contribute to social education. In other words, the average man receives almost none of the type of education required to make a good citizen out of him.

Let's remember that most of us are pretty close to average as far as native intelligence is concerned. If one is superior to the other, the chances are that a difference in education, formal or informal, is back of it all.

Regained Enthusiasm

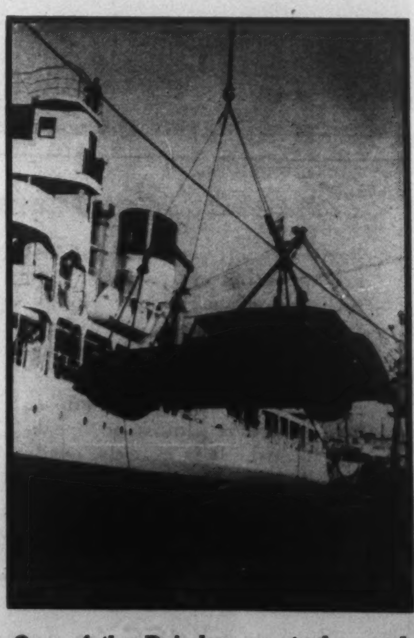
Education, thus, is supremely important—but where is the average man to get it?

Many organizations have expressed concern over this problem and have even tried to do something about it. The only organization, however, to really tackle the matter on a broad front has been the large trade union. During the time that management groups were growing away from the Workers' Educational Association, the unions grew closer to it, until eventually it became associated in the public mind almost entirely with the union movement. The unions were more consistently concerned with adult education than were any other groups.

Besides the type of education represented by the W.E.A., organized labor has tackled the problem in a number of other ways. The larger groups maintain skilled staffs of economic research workers to investigate economic matters and they employ skilled public relations and publicity staffs to write about these things in readable form. It is true that most of this writing comes under the heading of "propaganda"—but what economic writing does not? At least the unions are providing food for economic thought for millions on this continent—millions of people who would not have had the information for economic thinking if the unions had not brought it to them. The unions present a much more complete story than many people would imagine.

First on the list of union publicity media are the different newspapers and magazines which they publish and circulate by the millions. Best known to the general public are the local broadsheets and circulars published during organizational drives or in periods of turmoil. Published at times when feelings run high, they are likely to give a worse impression of union publications than is warranted. They run too much to name-calling and extravagant expression. On the other hand, there are such publications as the *C.I.O. News*—one of the brightest tabloids to be found anywhere. Everything in it has its union angle; much of it is political. It discusses currently-pending legislation and advises readers to find out how their representatives are voting on these issues.

Before we know it, we are reading a story illustrated in *Life* fashion—and done as well as *Life* would do it or better. We are in the home of just a lovely young wife. She has two adorable children and her husband is absolutely wonderful. Maybe he was in the army or maybe he was a war-worker, in which case his fac-



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tory won an Army-Navy "E" award. But now his pay has been cut back. If he was in the army, the story shows that industrial pay adds up to less than what the army used to provide. Otherwise his work-week has been cut, or changing patterns of production have found him on a lower-paid job. Anyway, the wife is worried about how to stretch the smaller cheque to cover all the necessities at a time when prices are rising. The story gives her budget and you wonder how she can triumph. It is a masterpiece of human-interest writing, and we find ourselves overflowing with sympathy with this gallant little family. The punch of the story comes when we realize that this industrial worker makes more money than the average in industry.

A page or two later we may read that the firm this man works for has made a profit of millions of dollars in the last year. The implication is clear.

Right now the union papers are educating their readers for moves which they will want to make many months hence. They are talking about guaranteed annual wages, sickness and health insurance and pension plans, shorter work weeks with no reduction in pay—a whole docket of things which they will ask for this year or next year or the year after. When they do, industrial workers will know what these things are all about.

Convincing Appeals

A great deal of the union publicity matter is prepared for people other than union members. "Labor and Education" is a C.I.O. pamphlet designed principally to influence schoolteachers. "Labor and the Church", published by the Canadian Congress of Labor, is a leaflet designed to show that the unions and the churches are seeking the same goal. It quotes facts well-known by every social worker and approaches the problem in a way designed to convince most social-minded ministers. It ends with an appeal to all priests, ministers, rabbis and social workers to cooperate in alleviating human misery.

There are pamphlets aimed at the merchant and small businessman, which remind him of what happens when industry goes slack—when he finds his customers are not able to buy, or buy and aren't able to pay their accounts. It recalls things which all too many people remember. Then it explains what labor is trying to do to ensure full employment at good wages, so that such things won't happen again.

A publication issued during a strike for higher wages turned a lot of critics into supporters. "You ask: 'Aren't we running the risk of putting the company out of business?'" it said, and then answered: "We can only reply we do not know. Management says we are, but management refuses to give us the facts, to give us enough information that we can tell just what the industry can afford. Of course, we don't want to put the company out of business. But when management won't tell us its side of the story, all we can go on is what we know. What we know is that it takes $34 a week to provide a proper living for a family, and that is what we are asking. If management would show us where our demands are unreasonable, then we might be able to cooperate with management."

Arithmetic Lesson

Frequently unions publish material for their members, however, that is designed to educate them along lines which many might consider unpleasant. Thus we may find John L. Lewis demanding constant technological improvement. In England, he says, the average output of coal is a ton per man-day, yet "I can show you a mine over in West Virginia, where ninety-seven men are producing 2,500 tons of coal a day . . . about twenty-five tons per man underground." He goes on to say: "We have welcomed machines. If machines were brought into a coal mine that employed 500 men, and the mine then only could employ 200, as a result of the machines, displacing 300, we have told our people that they had to accept that condition, that it was the process of progress and that they would have to take their chances. But the men who remained there got a higher wage and a higher living standard and the people who got that coal got it at a lower price and there was a lower cost to our manufacturers of steel and motor cars and textiles who bought that coal to furnish energy and power, and who were then able to put on the market a product that would compete and sell in the markets of the world."

With A Different Effect

Or we may find such statements as: "Living standards do not rise by any magic formula. They can rise only when workers produce more per hour and per year of work." This was made in the A.F.L.'s *Labor Monthly Survey.* Management spokesmen have made similar statements many times, but without the same effect as when labor publications make them.

Educationally speaking, the unions are doing more for adult education than any other agency. As to whether they are doing a good job, much depends on the viewpoint of the observer. At least, it must be conceded that they are making people indulge in concentrated thought on social and economic matters who never did so before. It is easy to see the results of unions' short term work—the strikes and accusations and demands—and overlook the long-term educational program which is being conducted. The unions are combining immediate opportunism with action designed to keep them in business for a long time to come. They are grabbing what they can now, but educating for the long pull.

If the unions are not to be given credit for their efforts in adult education, it might be fair to ask who is prepared to do a better job.

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THE WORLD TODAY

Canadian Zionist, Arab Writers Join in Palestine Debate

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

WITH the reported British decision to proceed with the partition of Palestine, and the grim news coming from that embattled country, two comments which have been received on my article of three weeks ago on Zionist extremism may make some contribution to the public debate.

The first is from Mr. Marvin Gelber, one of four gifted sons of a widely known and respected Toronto family.

133 Lowther Ave.,
Toronto.

Dear Mr. Woodside:

May I comment on a few points raised in your recent article on Palestine which appeared in your always interesting column?

1. The Anglo-American Committee of Enquiry, which reported last spring, recommended the admission of 100,000 Jews into Palestine in 1946 with further immigration continuing in conformity with international engagements. Despite the unanimous recommendation of the Committee, which the British Foreign Secretary agreed in advance to accept, the report has not been implemented.

2. It is the present Labor Government and not the Zionists which has insisted on making the problem of immigration contingent on a political solution. Until recent months the Labor Government has not faced the complicated task of working out a fair compromise that could win any substantial support from Jews and Arabs. The proposal of a federal plan was a transparent manoeuvre to maintain, in effect, the intolerable status quo and it failed.

3. In the absence of a forthright program, it is the permanent officials who have determined policy. This bureaucracy, trained to govern primitive peoples, has attempted to exploit every crisis in Britain's world relations to frustrate the high purposes of British statesmanship concerning Palestine.

Blames Colonial Office

Those who are unaware of this struggle of the last thirty years are often impressed by the plea that Britain's present difficulties justify the fumbling of the past eighteen months. But it is the contrary which is true for the inept handling of this complicated problem has increased the burden many times and made it that much more difficult to achieve a fair settlement than it would have been in the first flush of victory. For the most part the Colonial Office bureaucracy and the Arab politicians have stood shoulder to shoulder against compromise.

4. The position of the Jews in much of Europe is truly an intolerable one. The status of the Jews in Poland, as an example, has not been determined by the attitude of the government, but rather by the fascist groups which are strong. You are probably overemphasizing the role of the Soviet Union in these migrations of Jews and are forgetful of the heritage of Hitler which lives on.

It is to be hoped that in the days to come Europe will prove more hospitable to Jews who have contributed so much to its civilization and that as few as possible will feel the necessity to uproot themselves and move out. However, in the light of the continuing tragedy of European Jewry, it cannot seriously be maintained that tens of thousands have fled their native lands at night to wander across No Man's Land in fear for their very lives just because of Zionist propaganda.

5. The belief that the United Nations would have found homes for 200,000 Jewish refugees if the claim to Palestine had not been pressed finds no support in recent history.

The repeated assertion that Zionists are trying to force all Jewish immigration into Palestine is not correct and never has been. The Canadian Jewish Congress and the American Jewish Congress, which are pro-Zionist, have been struggling for many years to gain admittance for refugees to these shores.

6. We are told that there is a people called "Palestinians" who have the right to frustrate the hopes of scattered millions. Before Palestine was wrested from the Turks there was no such people. In 1945 many of these "Palestinians" became Transjordanians by an act of the British Government. If the country is partitioned for the second time we will have new nationalities to become concerned about.

Much of the country which the British obtained through the Mandate was uninhabited and still is. Transjordan, which has recently been established as a separate Arab Kingdom and has an area more than three times that of the remainder of the country, has a population of something over 300,000.

Sees Further Room

The Beersheba Sub-district or Negeb, which represents about 45% of present day Palestine had a population of only 51,082 according to the 1931 census and the figure is approximately the same today. This latter territory was to be excluded from the area of Jewish interest according to the federal plan proposal submitted to the House of Commons by Mr. Herbert Morrison. Thus there has been an attempt to crowd a complicated problem into the most heavily populated portion of the country.

If the Labor Government has failed to utilize these large scarcely populated areas to work out a fair solution, the blame for the present impasse should be put where it belongs. Certainly the Labor Party which raised Jewish hopes so high as late as the spring of 1945 must bear a heavy responsibility for these terrorist abominations which have grown out of terrible frustrations.

7. A Jewish bridgehead in Palestine is not a "possibility." It is there and it did great service during six years of war in the Mediterranean theatre when it was surrounded by treachery. The bridgehead cannot be contained and it should not be abused. It must be given a hinterland to expand in a fair manner that can win the widest support of British, Arabs and Jews.

In this constructive role must British statesmanship be cast. The Jewish community in Palestine with its record of social achievement for Jews and Arabs that has won the admiration of the world can be trusted to come to terms with its many Arab neighbors if it is granted scope for development.

Having accepted the first partition in 1922 — i.e., the splitting off of Transjordan—and then the principle of a second partition as recommended by the Royal Commission in 1937, the Zionists have now proposed another compromise which has the backing of the United States Government. Several Arab states are reported to favor partition and the Labor Government itself is said to have tardily come to the conclusion that statesmen and not policemen must establish the foundations of peace in Palestine.

Yours, etc.
Marvin Gelber

The comment by the director of *The Canadian Arab News Service* is restricted to the question of partition and has its value in stating a case which is rarely heard in Canada. It may be taken as an authentic presentation of the views expressed from time to time by Arab spokesmen in Palestine and the Middle East.

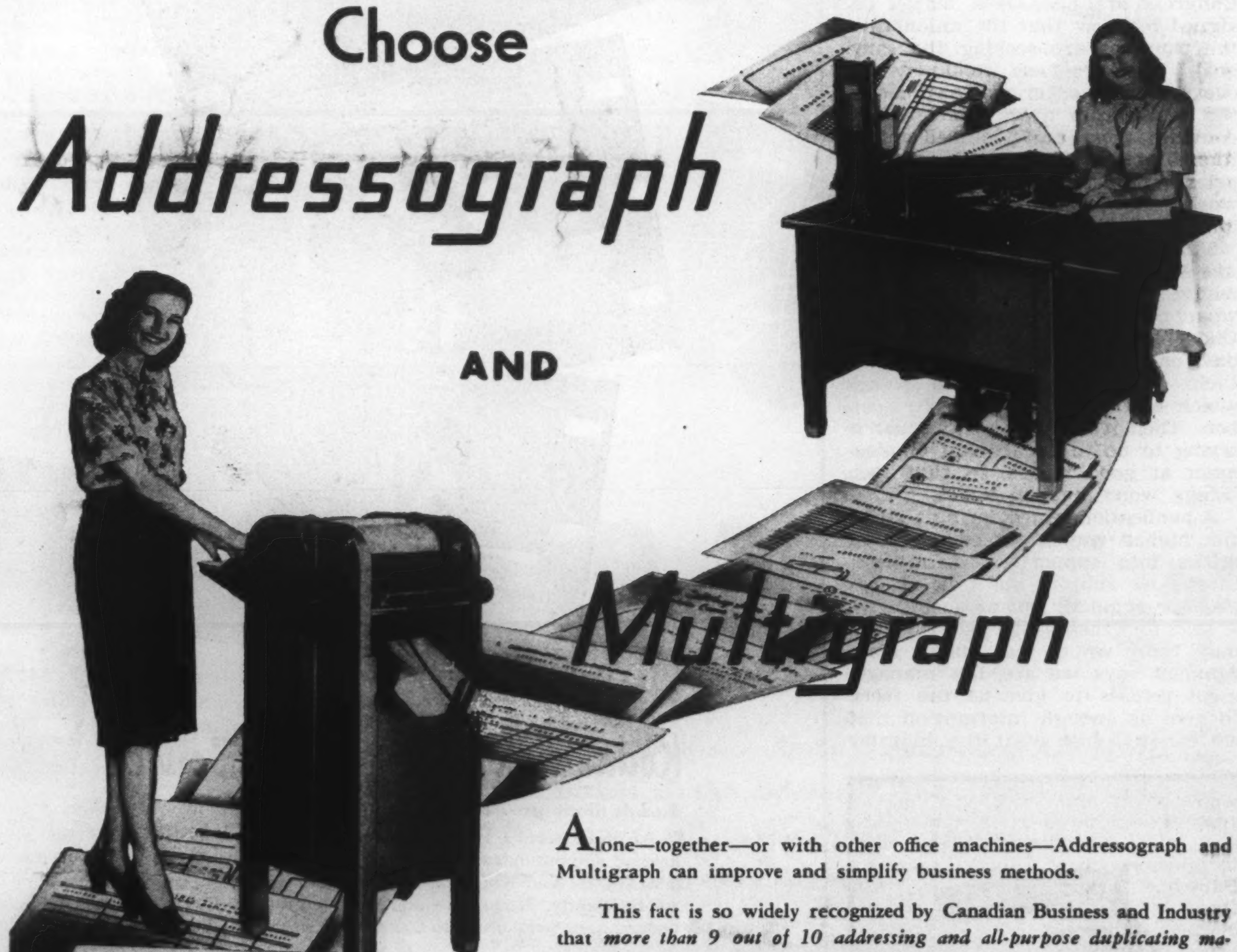
Mr. Massoud's letter:

Dear Mr. Woodside:

I have read with great interest your article on the Palestine question and wish to express to you my appreciation of the fair and intelligent view presented in SATURDAY NIGHT of January 18.

You have exposed a number of problems and given the pros and cons of the Arab and the Zionist sides. This letter to you is not written in criticism of the article as a whole, but rather as additional information to your conclusions which in some form recommended the partitioning of Palestine into various independent states (Jewish, Arab) as the only solution to the Palestine problem. I will therefore confine my remarks to the question of "partition."

As one who was born in Lebanon and who knows the mentality of all Arabic speaking nations in the Middle East, I wish to assure you that the creation of even the smallest Jewish state in the midst of Arab communities would be the source of continuous trouble because Arabs believe and have every good reason



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to believe that the Jews under Zionist leadership would not content themselves with a small piece of land for any length of time.

For them this small independent state, with its own immigration policy, would only be the vehicle to further expansion. The Arabs know this. They have learned from the Zionists, through bitter experience, what kind of state they are planning to create. It is from this knowledge, gained by sacrifices of blood and toil on the part of the Arabs, that Arabs all over the world have lost faith in Zionist assurances of moderation.

Birth of Arab League

It was past treachery and broken promises—not only on the part of Jewish Agency officials but also on the part of Britain and America—which created the now powerful Arab League, whose representatives at London have already stated that they could not favor partition as the solution to this serious problem. Arabs in general resent the idea of being told by what they correctly term "foreign elements" how much of their land should be given to materialistic intruders whose only aim is to exploit the population and the soil.

As you have indicated in your article, the Arabs of Palestine are the rightful owners of this country, which they continuously inhabited from time immemorial. They look upon Jews as immigrants and guests of their country in the same manner as Canadians look upon Jewish refugees who enter here. Arabs are willing to help those unfortunate Jews who are the victims of persecution, because no Arab hates Jews because they are Jews. If they did, there would not be so many Jews in Palestine as there are today.

I wish to remind you that Arabs—a year ago — offered to accept an additional quota of some hundred thousand Jews as permanent residents, provided the Arab League would have the right to distribute them into various Arabic speaking countries, so that their political power could not create any trouble, be it in Palestine or any other part of the Near East. This offer was refused. Jews do not like to be guests or to have shelter and food. They insist on political power, dictated to them by their master minds, the political Zionists.

As a concrete example let us take the case of some 4000 Polish soldiers whom Canada has given shelter, employment and protection from persecution in their homeland. What would happen if after 50 or 100 years these Polish soldiers would demand an independent Polish state in Canada?

Says Arabs Will Fight

In conclusion, if the Arabs should be forced to accept partition and thus sacrifice, temporarily, their moral and political principles, set forth by the Arab League, I am convinced that the day will not be far off when the whole Arab World will rise as one power, defying all restrictions imposed upon them by any international body which dares to enslave their fellow Arabs in Palestine. Arabs are ready to meet force with force, bombs with bombs, because of the long chain of broken promises, wavering policies advocated by big powers and because they know that the loss of Palestine, the commercial gate to the Far East, means the end of their renaissance.

I should be grateful if you would publish the above commentary and wish to thank you again for the clear analysis of the whole problem, presented in SATURDAY NIGHT.

Yours etc.,
M. S. Massoud
Director, "Canadian Arab" News Service, Montreal.

Mr. Gelber infers that the British Labor Government is blocking a political solution in Palestine. But the only one which it blocks is the handing over of all of Palestine to the Zionists as a Jewish State, something quite beyond both the Balfour Declaration and the mandate.

The federal solution which Mr. Herbert Morrison outlined last July, and which is denounced as "a transparent maneuver" by Britain to postpone a settlement, was hinted at by the Anglo-American Committee, and drafted by the Anglo-American experts who followed up their work. Furthermore, such a bi-national solution has long been urged by the eminent rector of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, Dr. Magnes.

What "the history of the past 30 years of the mandate" indicates to me is that it was only when Jewish immigration into Palestine became a flood, after Hitler's persecution began in 1933, that the real trouble began. Would there not have been similar trouble in any country under such a large Jewish influx?

What has happened confirms, indeed, a remarkable warning by the founder of the modern Zionist movement, Herzl, in 1895. His original plan was to find *a* territory, *not necessarily Palestine,* in which to form a Jewish state. The essentials which he laid out (as quoted in the remarkable new book on the Palestine question *Nisi Dominus,* by Nevill Barbour, (Oxford Press, $2.50) were that the territory should be large enough to contain the necessary numbers, and above all, that the Jews should be able to acquire supremacy in it.

Here follows Herzl's prophetic warning: "Immigration is futile unless based on an assured supremacy . . . An infiltration is bound to end in disaster. It continues until the inevitable moment when the native population feels itself threatened and forces the government to stop the further influx of Jews."

The first Zionist World Congress, held at Basle two years later, insisted however that a home in Palestine should be their objective. A later Zionist Congress, in 1905, rejected the British Government's offer of part of Kenya as an autonomous Jewish province, though a minority continued to urge such an alternative.

The British, Mr. Gelber says, have been inept in their handling of Palestine since the war. One might answer this by saying that the Zionist extremists have at least been "difficult." And the consolidation of Arab opposition in the Arab League, and the incessant Soviet propaganda wooing the Arab world, cannot simply be disregarded as an influence on British policy.

It has been quite plain that a further large influx of Jews, on anything like the scale envisaged by the Zionists, could only be introduced into Palestine behind British bayonets (as in 1936-39) and only protected thereafter by Jewish bayonets.

Mr. Gelber declares that a Jewish bridgehead already exists in Palestine, and "cannot be contained." No statement could more effectively feed the suspicions of the Arabs. For, as we see from Mr. Massoud's letter, this is what they fear and oppose.

Perhaps the decisive consideration, from the Zionist point of view, is that it would make the attainment of their majority impossible. But I cannot but agree profoundly with Dr. Magnes and the possible 25 per cent minority of Jewish moderates which the Anglo-American Committee found in Palestine, that the only solution is through cooperation with the Arabs in a bi-national state, with the Jewish goal set at a maximum of half the population, to be achieved over a period of many years.

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Yugoslavs Have Only a New Type Autocracy

By ALBERT A. SHEA

In contrast with conditions in Italy and Greece the writer found a vigorous program of reconstruction under way in Yugoslavia during his recent tour of Europe. The country has a primitive agricultural economy but great possibilities for development. No democracy, Yugoslavia maintains price control by force and combats inflation by executing speculators in currency. A proletariat dictatorship has replaced an autocratic monarchy. Peasants like the Tito regime; the middle classes—former government officials, business men or professional people—do not. But no political opposition is allowed.

Albert Shea is Assistant Professor of Political Economy at the University of Manitoba. This is his third Saturday Night article in a series on Europe.

A GROUP of us were sitting around in the Hotel Moscow, Belgrade's principal hostel. By Canadian standards, it is a third-rate hotel; yet it is the best the Yugoslav capital has to offer. The talk was of news and newspapers.

"Belgrade," said Arthur Brandell of the New York *Times*, "is the worst reported capital in Europe."

The Associated Press man, "Willie" Naumovic agreed, and Leo Fuller, U.N.R.R.A. information officer, added his hearty endorsement.

The two young newspaper men were on their first foreign assignments. Brandell had written for the United States Army paper, *Stars and Stripes*. Willie had been left in charge when the veteran A.P. man covering Belgrade was suddenly transferred elsewhere. They represented practically the only news link between Yugoslavia and the United States of America.

No difficulties were placed in my way when I undertook to visit Yugoslavia to observe and report on food conditions. In fact, it was the only country I entered without an official visa in my passport. Instead I had a message from the U.N.R.R.A. office in Belgrade, saying that I could enter the country any time up to September 8. I landed at Belgrade Airport on September 3. With the aid of U.N.R.R.A., my passport was visaed, and I was quickly issued a special pass permitting me to travel across the country.

Many unexpected discoveries were in store for me. The diversity of the Yugoslav countryside and the great natural beauty of many of the districts we travelled through were pleasant surprises. Yugoslavia proved to be a country of rich but undeveloped resources, with a largely agricultural economy. Both city and farm lands offered abundant evidence of the country's primitive and undeveloped state.

Where War Has Passed

The marks of war, and of the revolution born in the midst of war, are plainly stamped on the country and the people. In Belgrade buildings are missing here and there, and the walls of many buildings still standing have patterns sprayed on by rifle and machine gun fire. On the streets of Belgrade you see a surprising number of young men walking with crutches, or with a sleeve pinned up. Fighting in Yugoslavia was violent—both the struggle against the Nazis and the internecine variety. There were few doctors and little medical equipment. The normal procedure was to get a wounded man drunk on "raki", the potent native alcohol which in such cases took the place of an anaesthetic, and amputate.

Mr. John Barron, head of a British plastic surgery team in Yugoslavia, estimated from such official statistics as he could discover that there were 18,000 amputees in the country. A factory has been set up to manufacture artificial limbs. With existing facilities it will take more than ten years to meet the need. Another testimony of war's presence is the group of approximately 5,000 blind war orphans. They are provided with food and shelter, but there is no equipment in the country for training them. According to Mr. Barron the British Institute for the Blind is conducting a drive to collect spare blind-training equipment for use by these unfortunate young victims of war.

Mixture

In Belgrade I got the first hint that Yugoslavia is a mixture of East and West. The dress of many people is semi-oriental, and woven leather shoes with curled toe-tips right out of "Tales of a Thousand and One Nights" are a common sight. When I arrived in Sarajevo the impression was strengthened, for minarets of mosques pinpoint the silhouette of the city, and the marketplace is an eastern bazaar. Centuries of Turkish domination have left their imprint.

Belgrade has a population of 350,000 and is complete with shops, hotels, street cars and one night club. But it is threadbare. It lacks grand buildings and avenues, and its shops have a meagre variety, compared to the outward grandeur and show of abundance which have misled so many visitors to Rome, Athens and Paris into thinking that all is well with Europe. In Yugoslavia rationing and price control are maintained by the authority of the machine gun. Black market dealings in food and currency have been punished with death.

I went to the marketplace of Belgrade. The summertime abundance of fruit and vegetables was a welcome sight. As I moved among the stalls there was ample evidence that the ration system is strictly observed, for with every purchase of meat or of other essential commodities a coupon was clipped from the buyer's book and added to the heap in a plate behind the counter.

But marketplaces do not tell the whole story. In talks with agricultural experts, and in travelling through the farm lands of Yugoslavia, I learned of the disastrous drought which reduced the country's principal crop, maize, to about half of what was expected. This would mean a shortage of food for the

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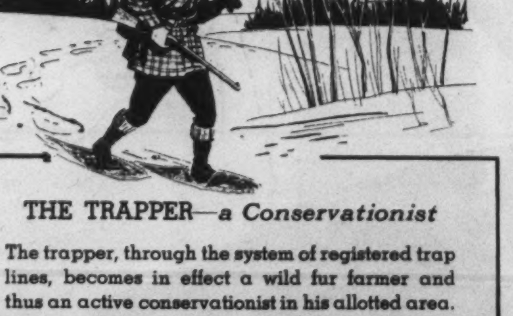
* An excerpt from — CONSERVATION AND CANADA'S FUR-BEARING ANIMALS, by S. C. Downing, one in a series of pamphlets published by The Carling Conservation Club.



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people and of fodder for their cattle. Farmers had already begun to slaughter their war-depleted flocks and herds, because they knew they would not have sufficient fodder to carry them through the winter.

The scene is by no means without hope, for on every side there was abundant evidence of vigorous reconstruction. In Belgrade buildings were being repaired and streets were being re-surfaced. As a token of the new regime, the fences of the former palace were being torn down, and the royal garden was being transformed into a public park. Some of the work was being done by German prisoners of war. They could be seen trudging to or from their work in battalions of four or six, or as many as 20, guarded by a Yugoslav soldier with a machine gun. The P.W.'s were a sordid looking crew, bearded, their clothing torn to rags, some carrying their shoes to preserve them and others without shoes.

Work-Songs for Tito

Much of the work of reconstruction was being done by Yugoslav volunteers. From the window of my room in the Hotel Moscow I could see and hear them as they marched to work in the early morning and returned at dusk. The young men in these groups wore identical grey work clothes, and a standard bearer marched at their head with the banner of the group. They sang as they marched; vigorous Slav songs in which the music halts suddenly and dramatically, and then is taken up again. Many of the songs glorified Tito.

Wherever you go in Yugoslavia you see the name of Tito written on walls, and you find yourself facing side-by-side companion pictures of Stalin and Tito. Only once during my entire visit did I see a solitary photograph of Tito. There are other indications of the close association of Yugoslavia with its big brother, Russia. The star which is the emblem of Yugoslavia is indistinguishable from the star of Russia. Once in a restaurant there was a sign in Serbo-Croat bearing the curious boast: "We, with the Russians, are 200,000,000 strong."

No one denies that Yugoslavia is a police state. Everywhere I went troops were in abundant evidence. I never quite got used to seeing every public building, all barracks, bridges and outhouses guarded by soldiers carrying tommy-guns. There are an estimated 800,000 of Yugoslavia's 16,000,000 people in the armed forces of the country. For the most part the soldiers are of peasant stock; they lack education and technical training; they are poorly clothed; and except for an abundance of machine guns they had little modern mechanical equipment.

This example may illustrate the situation. Driving along a Yugoslav highway we came to an army truck halted in the centre of the road. The truck, an ancient German army vehicle, was suffering from two flat tires. Every tire on the truck already had more patches than Jacob's coat, and the driver and his assistant had no repair equipment. The soldiers who were being transported in the truck had accepted the delay with stoicism and were sitting about smoking cigarettes. Alex, our driver, looked the situation over and supplied the army driver with some patches from his kit and advice on how to apply them. Then he squeezed our jeep through the narrow space between the army truck and the ditch, and we continued on our dusty way.

Youthful Road Builders

The roads of Yugoslavia are not good, but they are being improved. Even in their unrepaired state they were a vast improvement over the rut-filled goat paths of Greece. All along the highway between Belgrade and Sarajevo, we passed men, women and even boys and girls, sitting by the roadside crushing rocks with small hammers to provide road-building material. By the side of the road copper wire was being strung to improve communications.

Almost every house we passed along the highway had been burned by the Germans. Yet there was scarcely a house where there was not some sign of active rebuilding. In the wooded areas trees were being felled, squared, and hauled away for home building. There was no machinery in evidence. Everything was being done slowly and laboriously by hand, even to the hewing of the wooden shingles for the roofs. The lack of mechanical equipment was deplorable. But having just come from Greece, where there is almost no timber, I was impressed with the good fortune of the Yugoslavs in having this wealth of building material close at hand.

Exit from Paradise?

The question that everybody asks about Yugoslavia is "Does Tito really represent the people of Yugoslavia?" Certainly no election in the country is likely to produce an answer, because no active political opposition to the Tito government is allowed. I spoke to a number of Yugoslavs who were strongly opposed to Tito and his regime. They were for the most part government officials under the monarchy, business men or professional people. A revolution took place in Yugoslavia, and these people represent the class that was dispossessed. Not one of them would admit to the existence of any political opposition to Tito, and everyone of them would have jumped at a chance to get out of the country if it were possible. As one former government official, now in "retirement" in a small village, said to me, "If Yugoslavia is paradise, why is everybody so anxious to get out?"

The peasants of Yugoslavia, unlike the small middle class group, have little to lose and something to gain. There was much individual land holding in Yugoslavia before the war, but this has been extended even further by an agricultural reform. About a year ago rents were universally reduced by 50 per cent. The strict control of prices and currency has prevented the black market and the inflation so prevalent in war-destroyed countries. Elsewhere in Europe I found many people apathetic, often giving fear of another war or of socialism as their excuse for not beginning the task of repairing the war damage. Not so in Yugoslavia. Under the firm direction of Tito's government, the task of reconstruction is being carried out with vigor and determination.

Yugoslavia is not a democracy. The fact which many people overlook is that Yugoslavia never was a democracy. An autocratic monarchy has been replaced by "the dictatorship of the proletariat".

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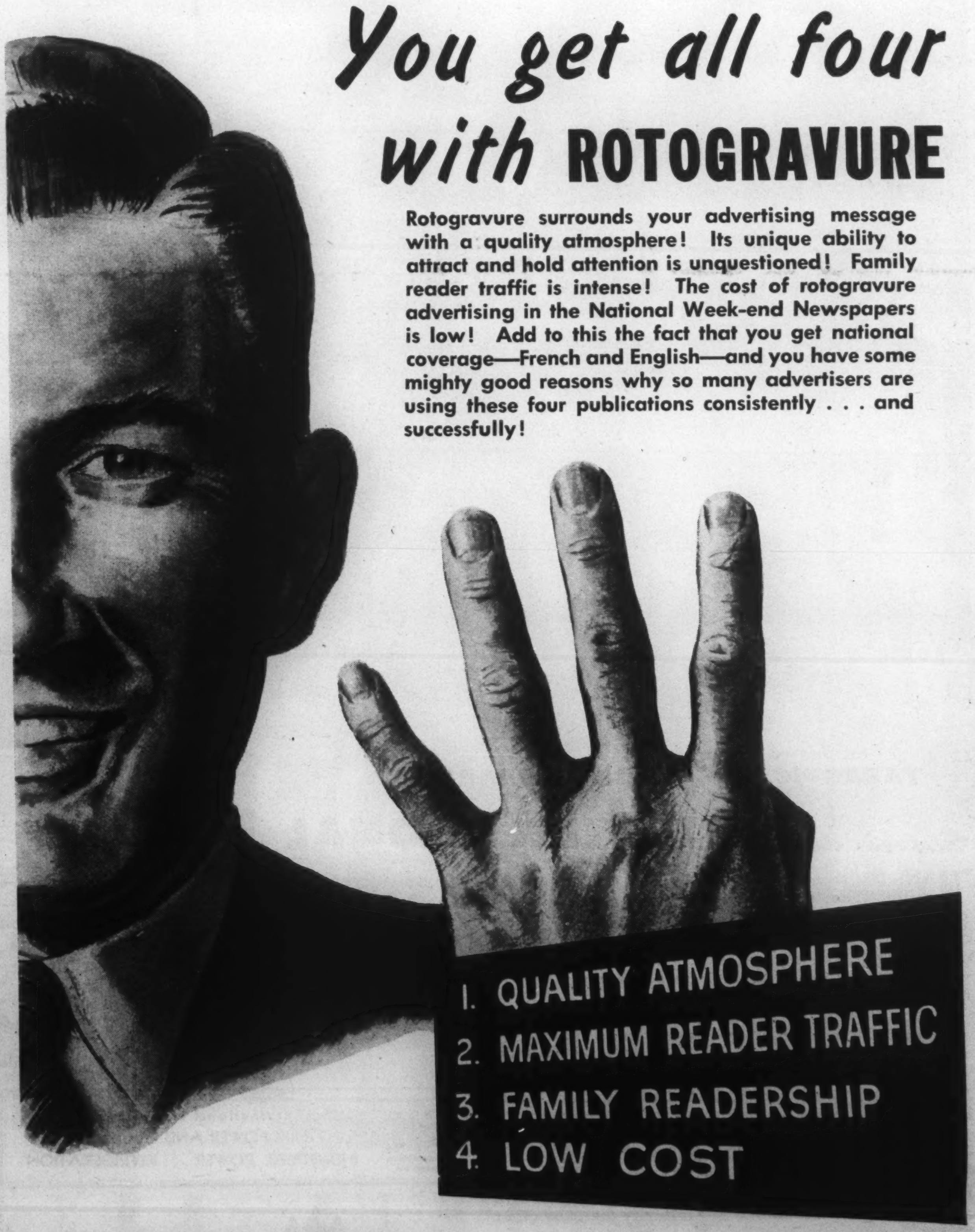

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THE WEEK IN RADIO

Course at Academy of Radio Arts Covers A to Z of Broadcasting

By JOHN L. WATSON

(Continued)

ALTHOUGH the Academy of Radio Arts takes no responsibility for the placement of its graduates, liaison between the school and the C.B.C., the Canadian Association of Broadcasters and private station owners appears to be excellent. According to Lorne Greene, the director, all the graduates of the first course have found positions in radio. Two of the top graduates are now full-time producers in the C.B.C.'s Toronto studios. One of them is chief script editor and assistant to the director of dramatic productions. Neither of them had had previous radio experience. A $14-a-week office boy in the C.B.C. survived the six-month course at the school and was rehired by the Corporation as a full-fledged announcer. It is entirely possible that his salary was increased.

The Academy is officially recognized by the Department of Veterans' Affairs. Although the director turned down a D.V.A. request that the Academy be devoted exclusively to the training of ex-service personnel, veterans are given priority for admission, providing their qualifications and their initial audition warrant their being accepted. Incidentally, the work of the student veterans has been decidedly above the average, especially among those who had some military radio experience or who went barnstorming with Army shows.

The training syllabus consists of six subjects, any or all of which may be taken by properly qualified entrants. They are: Production and Direction, Speech, Acting, Announcing, Writing and Sound Effects.

Production and Direction are taught by Andrew Allan, the C.B.C.'s top dramagician and producer of the remarkable "Stage 47" broadcasts. Acting comes under Mavor Moore, formerly chief producer of the C.B.C. International Service programs, an experienced and versatile actor known far and wide for his incomparable portrayals of such Grand Guignol characters as "Sweeney Todd, the Demon Barber of Fleet Street." The embryo writers are briefed by Lister Sinclair, brilliant, erratic, idol-walloping author of high-priced C.B.C. shows. The mysteries of Sound Effects are revealed by Sid Lancaster, a veteran door-slammer and cellophane-crumpler of long standing.

In all these subjects students begin with lectures, discussion groups and individual assignments. Basic principles and practices are laid down and techniques are acquired. Then the subjects begin to fuse; acting and writing are linked together, the scripter learns to think in terms of the producer's problems, the director is made aware of technical limitations—and out of the cauldron there emerges, in due course, the Compleat Radioman, still a little damp behind the ears but well grounded in what it takes to put a radio show together.

Speech Department

More important than all the foregoing for the student broadcaster, are the cultivation and proper employment of the speaking voice, subjects dear to the director's heart and to which more than a third of the curriculum is devoted. The Speech Department is headed by W. H. Brodie, C.B.C. Supervisor of Broadcast Language, assisted by David Edward. Announcing is taught by Mr. Greene himself. In the speech classes, students are taught the anatomy of the vocal organs and the mechanics of voice production. From there they graduate to what Mr. Brodie, with a neat turn of phrase, calls the "philosophy of language"—that is, the use of the spoken word as an instrument or medium of creative art.

Mr. Greene's job is to teach the would-be announcer to "talk to people" (Mr. G's. phrase) . . . to speak the language of his audience in terms of his subject, be it music, news, sports, narration or a sponsor's commercial. He is encouraged to develop "an honest voice", sans affectation or regional accent (a rare and beautiful thing on the air!). He must acquire poise and assurance and a broad knowledge of good literature. Besides straight radio copy, he must study legitimate drama, film commentary and the gentle art of "adlibbing".

In addition to all the above, there are 52 lectures per term on general broadcast procedure, delivered by top professional men in the C.B.C. and private radio. They cover such esoteric subjects as Sound Engineering, Station Management, Agency Relations and Press and Information Service.

Self-Assurance Developed

As in every first-class school, end-of-term reports reveal a certain number of failures. The very mention of this fact is apt to make Mr. Greene look distressingly unhappy, which is a tragic sight to behold. Nonetheless, there are compensations; the director is convinced that the course, whether it lead to a radio career or not, has a pronounced therapeutic value. The very nature of the work, with its emphasis on self-expression and un-self-consciousness, tends to dissolve the most stubborn inhibitions, libidos and neuroses. More than one student has left the Academy his work uncompleted but with head high, shoulders back and spring in his step.

That an institution like the Academy of Radio Arts can serve a more useful purpose than the mere enrichment of its officers must be obvious to anyone who is familiar with the present-day situation in Canadian radio. The need for thoroughly trained personnel in every branch of radio, if not desperate, is at least pressing and a well organized training camp can do a great deal to fill that need. There is perhaps a danger that the students of a small academy may become too enamored of the particular tricks and foibles of their instructors. For example, much as most of us admire Lorne Greene's work on the air, we would not like to see him turn out, in assembly-line fashion, a succession of miniature Lorne Greenes.

However, that is a danger which can be obviated to a very large extent by sincere and unprejudiced teaching, by early and thorough exploration and recognition of every student's particular genius and, eventually, by additional appointments to the instructional staff — facts of which I'm sure Mr. Greene is every bit as aware as this writer.

Perspective Listening

The C.B.C. has been experimenting with a new radionic wrinkle which goes by the name of "Stereophonic Reproduction"—or, if you don't like that, you can call it simply "Auditory Perspective" which of course is ever so much clearer.

S. R. (or A. P.) is a revolutionary method of reproducing music, especially the music of large symphony orchestras. If you are old enough to be reading this you must recall the pride of grandmother's front parlor, the stereoscope, which juxtaposed two pictures (one for each eye) in such a way as to create an uncanny illusion of perspective. Stereoscopic Reproduction performs the same antics with sound as the old stereoscope did with light.

In most present-day forms of sound reproduction — radio, phonograph, sound film—a single channel is used. Consequently, the sound may be said to be "one-dimensional" and the listener has little illusion of the true *perspective* of sound. Stereophonic Reproduction, on the other hand, employs two or more separate channels of transmission. Two or more microphones lead to two or more high-quality circuits which in turn feed as many separate loudspeakers. The frequency response of the channels used is 15,000 cycles as compared with the conventional 5,000 cycle response. The volume range of the channels is the actual volume range in the concert hall and is not compressed in any way.

The unique result of this process is the illusion created whereby the listener is enabled to sense the spatial relationship existing between the various components of the orchestra. Thus, as the violins take prominence, the sound appears to come from the left hand side of the stage. Conversely, when the cellos take prominence, they appear to sound from the right hand side. Woodwinds appear to be located in the approximate centre of the stage, with percussion instrument being obviously located near the stage rear. All such localization is impossible under conditions where the single channel is employed, regardless of the quality of that channel.

The practical applications of this new widget have not been precisely determined. It will perhaps be used in connection with F.M. broadcasting and may have an even wider application in the field of motion pictures. As a matter of fact, an earlier form of Auditory Perspective was used in connection with the Walt Disney film "Fantasia" in specially equipped American theatres.

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On a fateful night in Octobe
Grant Banting, struggling y
thousands of men, women a
hope for life by the blessing
an automatic death sentence

On this Autumn evening, a
officer, Banting was engaged
School of Toronto Universi
plodded through the vast m
for his lecture on diabetes t
journal of the evening, his a
on the pancreatic ducts.

In that instant the great id
Banting got up and wrote th
ducts of dogs. Wait 6 to 8
Those three sentences wer
the Nobel Prize.

Years of useful service to h
foundland in February, 194
to Britain fell from the sky
Sir Frederick Banting, disc
had lived, gloriously in the

GS-1

THE MELTING POT

Romance in Business

By J. N. HARRIS

Memo to Publicity Dept.

A MISS Harriet Geever has asked us for assistance in preparing her M.A. thesis, entitled "A Statistical Survey of Cost-Production Factors." We have agreed to help her, owing to our usual public spirit plus the fact that she is a niece of H. P. Geever, Chairman of the Board. I said that I would help her personally, but pressure of work forbids, so I know that you won't mind taking it on.

H. L. McN.
Production Manager

P.S. Destroy this.

Memo to Production Manager.

What makes you think the Publicity department has any spare time? I have to search for my desk under a mountain of paper. Why don't you just tell Miss Geever to rummage around the plant?

L.J.F.
Publicity.

P.S. You know what to do with this.

Memo to L.J.F.

Put Jarvis on it. He is more ornamental than useful.

H.L. McN.

Memo to L.J.F.

Every time I walk through your office I see blondes sitting on the desks and distracting the men. Let me know when you want to indent for a juke-box and soda-bar.

H.L. McN.

Memo to H.L. McN.

That wasn't no blonde; that was Miss Harriet Geever. Mr. Bill Jarvis is helping her with her phthisis, although I try to give her as much time as I can, even after office hours.

L.J.F.

Memo to Publicity Dept.

New pamphlet and public lecture schedule herewith. This will place a heavy load on your department. In order to have Miss Geever's thesis cleared up as quickly as possible, will you ask her to come and see me as soon as she arrives this morning.

H.L. McN.

Memo to Accounting Dept.

I WANT Ashby to prepare a statistical survey of cost production factors at once, along with a detailed analysis, to be on my desk not later than next Friday.

H.L. McN.

Memo to Accounting Dept.

In *re* your telephone enquiry: *Any* cost production factors, and *any* detailed analysis you care to choose, only get on with it. Type it double spaced on foolscap size, just as if it were a school essay, so to speak. I am in a hurry for it.

H.L. McN.

Memo to Accounting Dept.

What do you mean "like the one we prepared for Mr. Jarvis"? What right has young Jarvis handing out assignments like that? I shall have a word with Mr. Jarvis about this, as soon as he gets back from Halifax. I had to send him on the road because he wasted too many people's time in the office, and now I find he's wasting your time.

H.L. McN.

Memo to L.J.F.

Len, old boy, where is Hatty Geever? She hasn't been in lately and I can't get her on the phone. I'd just like to know.

Harv.

Memo to H.L. McN.

Harv, old boy, I've tried myself.

Len.

TO: Production
Publicity
Accounting

My wife asked me to thank the various departments that have lent her assistance in preparing her thesis for her M.A. degree as soon as we returned from our honeymoon in Halifax. I also wish to add my warmest thanks. Mr. Geever is also very pleased, though he is kind enough to consider the little I was able to do as being of the first importance.

Yours very sincerely,
W. E. Jarvis,
Sales Manager.

•

WHEN in a mood pedantic, it is difficult to find a better target than *Time* magazine. *Time* loves being sniped at, and asks for it by describing at intervals the elaborate editing which is employed to make it perfect. Two of their habits annoy us; first, the habit of describing men as "balding" (as if there were an intransitive verb "to bald") and in the second place, the habit of teaching us pronunciation by rhyme (nursery school stuff!)

A good proportion of the men *Time* describes as *balding* aren't balding anyway. They've lost all the hair they're going to, and will remain partially bald (unless that new hair restorer works), for the rest of their lives. Besides, it's too personal.

And recently, just to cap it off, *Time* told us that "Roedean" rhymed with "so keen". A curl of the lip to the editor, making those little pencil-marks over every word, who didn't know what "rhyme" means. It means identity of sound between words, extending back from the end to the last fully accented vowel and not farther.

That would turn Roedean into an iamb, a sort of word found growing wild only in Northern Ireland. Roedean could not be treated as a spondee, either; it would be too un-British for the potting-shed of the English rose (E. Arnot Robertson's delightful phrase). The English ear cannot put up with a spondee, the nearest thing to it being "Maltese" when used as a predicate adjective. That is why the English reject the near-spondaic "airplane" for the more euphonious and dactylic "aeroplane."

No, *Time,* you're caught off first base, flat-footed and asleep. "*Roedean*" rhymes with "codeine", in a good, British, trochaic manner.

The pedantry hour now signs off.

Tossy Spivakovsky, brilliant Russian violinist, assisting artist with the Toronto Symphony, Tues., Feb. 25.

ANADIAN NAMES IN THE WORLD OF SCIENCE

BANTING

t in October, 1920, a half-formed theory in the mind of Frederick
truggling young Canadian surgeon, crystalized . . . and tens of
, women and children doomed to an early grave were given new
e blessing of Insulin. Diabetes, scourge of millions, was no longer
h sentence to its victims.

evening, after four years service in World War I as a medical
as engaged in his duties as a part-time teacher at the Medical
University. In his typically careful and conscientious way, he
the vast mass of accumulated data on the pancreas in preparation
diabetes the next morning. As he wearily closed the last medical
ning, his attention was suddenly arrested by a report by Baron
ducts.

e great idea was born. Sleep was out of the question. At 2 a.m.
d wrote three short sentences in his notebook. "Tie off pancreatic
ait 6 to 8 weeks for degeneration. Remove residue and extract."
ences were to start him on the way to world recognition and

ervice to humanity came to an end on the lonely shores of New-
uary, 1941, when a trans-Atlantic plane on a vital secret mission
m the sky carrying three men to their deaths. One of them was
ting, discoverer of Insulin, who, at the age of 48, died as he
sly in the service of humanity.

Published as a contribution to the wider appreciation of the notable part that the scientists of this nation, twenty-ninth among the countries of the world numerically, has played in the drama of human enlightenment. Offered in the public service by . . .

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THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY HERBERT McMANUS

It Was Always "Operation Frantic" in Getting Uncle Joe to Play

THE STRANGE ALLIANCE, by John R. Deane. (Macmillans, $4.50.)

THREE WATER-GLASSES of neat vodka, taken in fairly rapid succession, to honor "Marshala Stalina", "Presidenta Roosevelta" and "Churchilla" undoubtedly create a rosy atmosphere of comradely good fellowship and all problems swimmingly disappear. That is part of the Russian treatment. But in their offices the next day these same gay companions are strangely metamorphosed; hard-eyed, hard-headed, uncooperative they seek persistently for the hidden and unfriendly motive which must animate every foreigner. From top to bottom of the Red hierarchy this deeprooted view prevailed, even in the darkest days of the war. Russian eyes were fixed on the post-war world, and to secure an unhampered position in it Soviet leaders were always ready to sacrifice the present.

It was in both of these atmospheres that Major-General Deane, head of the United States military mission in Moscow from 1943 to 1945, lived and worked and attempted to co-ordinate the allied war effort. Armed with the highest authority from the combined Chiefs-of-Staff in Washington, General Deane arrived in Russia, "eager, hopeful, confident and happy" —a mood that was to change to disillusionment, deep and perpetual frustration and bitter disappointment. But there was a war on and General Deane got on with it, never allowing anything from petty pinpricks to outright refusal of a request to make him stop trying. How much of great value he accomplished, his book reveals; how much more could have been done in an atmosphere of frankness, friendliness and a desire to understand, lies open on the record. While Deane operated on the highest levels his book is no ethereal discourse on conflicting political systems; it is a forthright recounting of the things that happened, some of them so incredible that it is difficult to believe at times that these "allies" were really on the same side. Apart from the fascinating inside history which it contains, "Strange Alliance" is practically a handbook on how to deal with the Russians; it is required reading for everybody, from the fire-eaters who want to atomize them immediately, to those who believe that two so widely separated empire-systems as the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. can peacefully and successfully inhabit the same globe. This well-written, soldierly yet sympathetic book is among the most important of current contributions to an understanding of international affairs.

Is There An Answer?

Deane offers a solution, but like everyone else he knows of no method by which to achieve it. It is, of course, to establish direct and intimate relationship between the great mass of the Russian people and those of the outside world, particularly that of the Western nations. For despite the many opportunities afforded him for recrimination, the General maintains objectivity and never fails to record the warm and friendly spirit of the ordinary Russians, both individual and in the mass, on those occasions when the heavy hand of officialdom was temporarily absent. But the hand is still heavy and efficient and the will guiding it shows no inclination to permit even the slightest degree of such *rapprochement*; the outer world will continue to have all its dealing with Soviet officialdom and the Soviet people will continue to know nothing of the outer world.

But Deane does not clutter up his book with too lengthy speculation. When he leaves the busy workaday world of conference and memo and report to record his opinions he does so with informed and penetrating brevity. "We had been attempting for eight months to negotiate an agreement . . . On our part it was a purely cooperative effort. It was defeated by the Russians in their search for our hidden motive. They had much more respect for us and acquiesced more readily when we simply informed them that 'This is what we are going to do—take it or leave it'. There is merit in considering adherence to similar procedure in the future."

How To Learn English

To his task General Deane brought not only the requisite iron constitution and hollow legs but an appreciation of the fantastic which makes his book as exciting and amusing as anything Bruce Lockhart ever had to say about the same country. At the inauguration of operation "Frantic" —the establishment of U.S. bases in Russia to permit of the shuttle-bombing of Germany—the personnel of these bases were both Russian and American and here again approach on the common level was easier. "The Russians were all eager to learn English and grasped at every opportunity to do so. For instance, there was the Russian sentry who, as the result of G.I. coaching, proudly said 'Good morning, you filthy so-and-so' to each American officer entering headquarters. Then there was the girl in the cafeteria who, when dispensing the meat course, pointed to it and said to each successive patron, 'The ——, ——, so-and-so K rations again'." And on the other side of the picture, "A considerable number of our planes which did land behind the Soviet lines in fairly good condition were not returned to us, and when I left Russia it was not at all unusual to see an American Flying Fortress or Liberator with a red star on it parked on a Soviet airdrome."

The Ostrich Pose

It is inevitable, of course, that General Deane should be expected to produce a summing-up and he does so, but he is never emotionally swayed and maintains his clear-sighted and analytical point of view. He does not even shirk dealing with the possibility of war and goes so far as to present a brief strategic plan for the United States. But his answer to the question "Can we get along with Russia?" is "Yes. We can do it if we know our objective, if we make plans to achieve it, and if, in addhering to our program, we are tougher than the Russians could ever be. We have the moral and physical power to stop the Soviet leaders cold, and we should not hesitate to use it. We can check any future aggression if we are alive to the danger that confronts us. If we emulate the ostrich and bury our head in the sand, we shall get the resounding kick from a Russian boot that such an undignified posture invites."

Despite its reproduction in part by a popular U.S. picture magazine "Strange Alliance" merits and should attain an early place on the best-seller list and remain there for a very considerable period.

FOR THE RECORD

China Servant, by C. S. Archer. (Collins, $2.50.) Life on the China coast before the Japanese war but with events casting shadows before.

The Seven Cities of Gold, by Virginia Hersch. (Collins, $2.75.) The march of Coronado's men north from New Spain in 1540 in the never-ending quest for gold.

Riding High, by Lenora Mattingly Weber. (Oxford, $3.00.) Eighteen fast-moving stories of life on the Flying Crow Ranch. Yippee!

As A Watered Garden, by Marian Keith. (McClelland & Stewart, $2.75.) Life in the Ontario countryside with authentic idiom and characterization.

Deeper The Heritage, by Muriel Elwood. (Saunders, $3.00.) French Canada in the early 1700's when the Indians and British were real menaces.

Moonrise, by Theodore Strauss. (Macmillans, $3.00.) In a small southern town people never let you forget who your folks were—particularly if you have killed someone.

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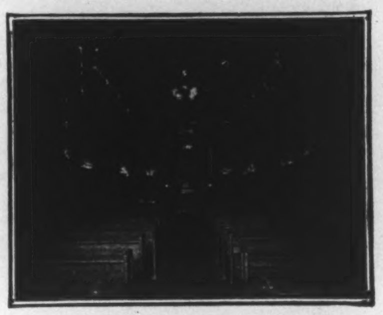

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and

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for her manuscript
Truthfully Yours

180 book-length manuscripts in English and 16 in French were received

THE BOOKSHELF

Margaret Bourke-White's Germans All Had That Buttoned-Up Look

By JOHN H. YOCOM

DEAR FATHERLAND, REST QUIETLY, by Margaret Bourke-White. (Musson, $3.75.)

AS THE Allies leaped into Germany and then bounded across the stricken country in the glorious spring of 1945, Margaret Bourke-White, camera-wise and adventure-wise from years of documentary photographing for *Life* and *Fortune*, went along with various units of General Patton's 3rd Army, now in a Piper cub looking down on the collapsing Reich, now in a jeep. Her assignment was a bomb damage survey, but that included both damage to buildings and peoples—to buildings by our blockbusters, to people by Nazism.

When Allied soldiers, under the guise of "official reasons," broke the non-fraternization rule here and there and talked to the dead pan, well-fed civilians, they got that docile "We didn't know" line. All those Germans had that buttoned-up look; none would admit any real heart for Nazism, at the same time perhaps even admitting party membership. No, *at heart* they might have been Catholics, or Lutherans, or Rhinelanders, or Westphalians, or Bavarians—yes, even Communists—but not Nazis.

Shape of the Future

Miss White penetrates the dead pans and tears asunder the ready answers, which, according to latest polls, are still satisfying a considerable percentage of U.S. occupation troops. She reports crisply with word and picture what she saw of the dying days of the war and afterwards, leading the reader to frame his own conclusions about the possible shape of the future.

Jeeping into Bremen she first looked up a German girl friend of Columbia University days. The fraulein was managing to live in a rabbit warren of debris. She shocked Miss White with "Adolf Hitler was sincere, very frank. He believed in what he said. He never knowingly told a lie."

Miss White took her lead from there, and between recordings of the devastation, she interviewed and photographed great and small. But snap and interrogate as smartly as ever she could, she hasn't quite been able to clear up the puzzle of that inertia in mass thinking because individuals aren't yet clear in their own thinking. Germany, "a bottomless pit of malevolence and malignance", is salvageable but it is a tough job to accomplish. What makes the task more complicated is that the Nazi virus still trickles, still poisons all it touches and it has touched Americans as well as Germans. The title "Dear Fatherland, Rest Quietly" comes from a marching song hit of three wars, "Watch on the Rhine", but now it paradoxically expresses Miss White's white hope. The text and excellent 128 pictures tell the same story but independently. Occupation troops, between fraternizings, might profitably take long, hard looks at the concentration camp shots.

•

Doggy Record

THE MORGAN DENNIS DOG BOOK, by Morgan Dennis. (Macmillans, $3.50.)

WHEN dry-point artist and etcher Dennis wanted to pose his wire-haired fox terrier on a chair at a window looking with interest into the street, he rigged a biscuit on a string. It dangled outside the window and held the dog's attention. In a handsome book of his best etchings, this famous illustrator tells interesting technical details in catching his doggy models—with some special cats—just so. Many have appeared on Christmas cards and calendars and as magazine illustrations. But in every instance Dennis's observance of detail, his sympathy with animals and fine sense of humor are shown. Grown-ups who like dogs will chuckle; kids old enough to imagine will laugh aloud.

Red Light

PICTURES BY YOUNG AMERICANS. (Oxford, $1.75.)

IN 1945 a collection of pictures by Russian children toured the U.S.; this is a selection from the reciprocal gesture. It is the American scene, ranging from baseball players to airplane factories, depicted in bright color by six to fifteen-year-olds. The work is gay with all the uninhibited perspective of the young and one suggests very careful labelling before the collection appears before millions of Slav eyes. Otherwise some of the worst suspicions of the West may be innocently confirmed.

FOR THE RECORD

Canadian Citizenship and Our Wider Loyalties, by W. J. Lindal. (Canada Press Club, Winnipeg, $1.75). A Western jurist on the privileges and responsibilities of democracy in action.

Let's Ski, by Marion Lineweaver. (Macmillans, $1.00). Expert advice for beginners in one of Canada's most popular and steadily growing sports.

Eskimo Parish, by Paul O'Connor, S. J. (Bruce Pub. Co., Milwaukee, $1.75). More about life north of the Arctic Circle by a "Lord's Tramp of the Tundra".

The Steep Atlantick Stream, by Robert Harling, (Oxford, $2.25). Travel tales of the Halifax-U.K. run when traveling was not exactly healthy but the R.N. took the convoys through.

The Making of A Dancer, by Arnold Haskell. (Macmillans, $2.50). A Primer on the esthetics of the ballet by the authority.

America, 1355-1364 by Hjalmar R. Holland. (Collins, $4.50). A new chapter in the pre-Columbian history of this continent by the author of Westward from Vinland.

A River Never Sleeps, by Roderick L. Haig-Brown. (Collins, $4.00). Month by month through a fisherman's year chiefly in the Pacific Northwest.

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MUSIC AND THEATRE

Can the Cause of Native Music Be Given Stronger Support?

By JOHN H. YOCOM

DOUGLAS MOORE, head of Columbia University's music department, wrote an editorial in the *Saturday Review of Literature* a fortnight ago in which he deplored the few times that the serious works of U.S. composers get concert hearings. In a survey of 739 compositions performed at Carnegie, Town Hall and N.Y. Times Hall last year, he found that less than seven per cent were American, and that the same neglect of native composition exists in the fields of radio, records and published music.

"Even those (records and printed music) which struggled into being and sold out, not in three months perhaps," says Moore, "are abandoned in the scramble for big money. How can there be a demand for music which is never given a chance to beat a path to familiarity?"

These remarks prompted a quick look at the Canadian scene. Glancing over back programs for this season we find that in a total of 31 orchestral numbers played on the T.S.O.'s subscription concerts there have been neither U.S. nor Canadian compositions. Since last fall, in the Pop series of 125 numbers, 12 have been by Americans and six by Canadians. Of the latter two were arrangements; the others: Howard Cable's "Jingles All the Way" and "Hepster's Pas de Deux," a composition by Australian-born Arthur Benjamin who lived in B.C. for a few years, and "Petite Suite" by the blind French Canadian composer, Gabriel Causson, played this week.

A survey of concert series at Massey Hall and Eaton Auditorium shows negligible amounts of Canadian music performed. Some recitals by senior students and graduates have included the occasional selection but not enough to register the importance of this nation's music with an audience.

Les Concerts Symphoniques in Montreal do better with the French Canadian composers than elsewhere, although Sir Ernest MacMillan has said that M. Champagne's new symphony will be heard in Toronto some time before the end of the season. It arrived in Rio too late last summer for his guest-conducting there.

In publishing, Canadian music receives an even colder shoulder than American works. We should feel a national shame at the paucity of published items. ("A List of Canadian Music", S.N., Aug. 10) Excepting educational books, almost none is printed since the publishers will not gamble on the demand. And the public in its ignorance knows not what to demand. The vicious circle can only be broken by national orchestras and upper-bracket artists and groups performing worthwhile new works—even at some little extra expense for manuscript copying, etc.—to create a demand. What happens, for instance, to the winning works in the C.A.P.A. annual contest?

The C.B.C., with director of music Jean Beaudet, is doing the best job of any national institution in encouraging and performing new compositions. But good works must not be allowed to drop out of the ether after a première, forever to remain a manuscript in the composer's desk. Dealers from coast to coast would laugh at your request for a recording of "Canadian music". Few enough Canadian performers have been recorded, let alone works. The excellent C.B.C. album in a limited issue last summer contained major works by two outstanding Canadian composers — "Suite Canadienne" by Claude Champagne and "Piano Concerto in C" by Healey Willan. Now the supply is exhausted.

Helpful as local efforts are*, the problem needs national recognition and solution. New attitudes and a healthy interest in Canadian music are necessary in the plain people who spend hundreds of thousands for tickets, records and music; in the publishing and recording companies; in the national orchestras; in the artists; in the conservatories; in radio, etc., if our musical culture is to take a quick upturn. The Music Committee of the Canadian Arts Council are cognizant of the situation and are seeking improvement but it is a problem also for all Canadians.

Paul's Program

One evening last week Paul Whiteman and his 35-piece orchestra played an all-Gershwin program twice to large audiences. Earl Wild played both the Concerto and the Rhapsody. He showed a facile technique and a sympathetic approach to the unique Gershwin idiom, but too often failed to bring his piano out of the great body of orchestral brass, especially in the Rhapsody. We have heard them so many times now with excellent symphonies and soloists that Paul's version, admirable though it was, had color limitations. The 11-voice choir, when it could be heard *oohing* and *aahing*, added practically nothing. But it was good to hear the old Gershwin tunes bedecked for listening with strings, woodwinds and harp in Whiteman's best concert style. Vocalists Johnny Thompson and eye-ful Eugenie Baird sang effectively but fidgeted amateurishly as if they were still on a dance-bandstand instead of a concert stage.

The Ontario Registered Music Teachers Association (Toronto branch) presents the famed Pirani Trio in a recital at the T.C.M. concert hall on Feb. 8, playing Beethoven's "Archduke Trio," Handel's "Passacaglia," a Debussy piano group (Max Pirani), and Ireland's "Fantaisie Trio in A Minor".

LUBKA KOLESSA

The Forest Hill Village Community Centre will have talented Czech-born Mme. Lubka Kolessa, teacher of senior piano students at the Toronto Conservatory, as artist at the concert series program on Feb. 10 at Bessborough Hall. Her program will include Chopin's "Andante Spianato", "Polonaise in E flat", two Mazurkas, "Fantaisie in F minor", "Trois Preludes" by Brassard and Schumann's "Carneval".

HARRY ADASKIN

Fifth concert in the popular "Wednesday Five O'Clocks" at the Toronto Conservatory will be the final appearance in that series of the Parlow String Quartet. Again the quartet has chosen contrasting works: the "Quartet in C major" by Haydn and Czech composer Smetana's "Quartet in E minor". Internationally-known violinist Harry Adaskin, now head of the music department at U.B.C., will play a repeat program of one played recently in New York, at the Conservatory concert hall, on Saturday, Feb. 15, accompanied by his talented wife, Frances Marr. Numbers will include "Sonatina in D major" by Schubert and Paul Hindemith's "Concerto".

The U. of T. symphony orchestra, with Hans Gruber as full conductor for the second year, plays at O.A.C., Guelph, on Feb. 8, and on the afternoon of Feb. 10 at Eaton Auditorium before the American Women's Club.

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*Last December the Ottawa Philharmonic played Gerald Bales' "Nocturne", composed when he was 18 and first performed in 1941 by the T.S.O. For its current concert series the Forest Hill Village Community Centre commissioned works by four young Canadian composers (S.N., Nov. 16).

• •

Gielgud's "Earnest" Is Major Triumph

By LUCY VAN GOGH

SELDOM in a long career of theatre-going have we been tempted to break into the action of a comedy in order to applaud the delivery of a particularly effective speech; but there were a couple of occasions in "The Importance of Being Earnest" when we could easily have overcome our inhibitions on that point, and if we had we fancy that a lot of the audience would have joined us. You remember the passage in the last act where John Worthing, J. P., of Woolton, Herts., known to his London friends as Ernest, is at last on the eve of finding out who he really is and how he came to be left as a baby in the parcel room of the Victoria Station, Brighton line. He turns to Lady Bracknell, who holds the key to the enigma, and begins his question with some preface about not wanting to appear inquisitive. Mr. John Gielgud's handling of this whole scene was the perfection of theatrical art, but the *clou* was in that one sentence. We wish now that we had ap-

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plauded it. Anyhow we shall remember that moment as a highlight of our critical career.

This revival currently playing at the Royal Alex. is probably the most perfect piece of casting and production that has been seen there in twenty years. The four women are excellent in themselves, admirably contrasted, playing together as if they were one machine — Margaret Rutherford, Pamela Brown, Jane Baxter and Jean Cadell. And they and Mr. Gielgud are perfect 1895, or at least perfectly what 1947 expects 1895 to be. Only Robert Flemyng as Algernon brought in a little too much of the Noel Coward era to fit truly into the Oscar Wilde one, and even he was very satisfactory in the first act.

Never before have we realized the extremely close relationship between Oscar Wilde and W. S. Gilbert. The mechanism of "Earnest" is wholly Gilbertian, and even the dialogue, while much more highly developed (as it has to be in the absence of lyrics and music), is developed out of the same basic formula. Hence it is right that the whole style of performance should have much of the Savoy manner in it. As in Gilbert, the characters are enriched and intensified to the point of complete absurdity, yet they never lose their human quality.

The prime essential is not that the individual characters shall appear "natural" but that the dialogue shall register, in every tone and overtone and suggestion, to everybody in the house. The naturalism is attended to by the playwright, in the way that he makes every preposterous action fall into its appointed place in a preposterous but convincing general scheme. The delivery of the dialogue is the business of Mr. Gielgud and his companions, and again it is twenty years since we have heard such diction and clarity in a Canadian theatre. That they play it loud is no objection, it is the proper method in a house built for musical comedy. The point is that they play it with not one wrong or ineffective accent, with not one failure to realize what Wilde was trying to get, with not one moment of disrespect for or misunderstanding of the English theatre of the 'nineties of which this is one of the great monuments. Let nobody think that Mr. Gielgud is wasting his time because he is not playing "Hamlet."

THE FILM PARADE

Demonstration of How and How Not to Make an Historical Film

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

IN MAKING "Magnificent Doll" the producers had to take into account the usual number of current prejudices and angles. They couldn't, for obvious reasons, show the British Army setting fire to Washington, and they couldn't reveal Dolly Madison as the fine buxom brunette she actually was, or admit that there was anything more exciting going on at the time than the heroine's irreproachable romances. Then they couldn't risk baffling the audience by discussing politics or democracy in anything like period terms, and on the other hand they couldn't leave politics and democracy out of the picture entirely. In fact, since they could find no way of getting around any of these difficulties they could hardly avoid making "Magnificent Doll" one of the dullest historical films you ever laid eyes on.

Dolly Madison herself managed to stake out a respectable claim on the history of her period; otherwise she would simply have been retired to the hall of anonymity reserved for the wives of American statesmen. She was clearly a political hostess of high talent, and a woman capable of interesting the most interesting men of her time. But it didn't seem to occur to anyone to strike out on an independent line of investigation and discover just what Dolly Madison had that Ginger Rogers hadn't. It was simpler to take Ginger Rogers just as she was and dress her to the teeth. It was easier, too, to set Aaron Burr up as a rather simple-minded fascist as opposed to James Madison, an even simpler minded democrat, than to confuse the audience by giving either character a point of view suitable to his mentality and period.

It is probably true that Charles and Mary Beard could never put together an historical screen drama that anybody would go to see. Still when facts and ideas are both ruled out, you have to have something besides costumes and hairdos. It is no solution either to fill in with long-winded speeches on liberty and democracy.

Rivalry of Star Boarders

The story, which has Dolly and her mother running a boarding house in Washington, centres largely about the heroine's romantic relationship with the two star boarders, Aaron Burr (David Niven) and James Madison (Burgess Meredith). Both make interminable speeches to their pretty landlady and the debating award, along with Dolly's hand, goes of course to James Madison. There are some shadowy political doings, with Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton moving vaguely in the background; and eventually the embittered Aaron Burr goes off to start a separatist movement against the U.S. Government. He is tried for treason and escapes conviction, only to run into a lynching party outside the jail; and probably the silliest scene ever filmed in the name of history is the one where Dolly persuades a bloodthirsty mob to indicate their disapproval of the traitor by quietly turning their backs on him, instead of stringing him up as they intended from a lamp-post.

There has been some criticism of the film because of its misleadingly frivolous title. Certainly it is about as far from frivolity as an extension lecture on citizenship. On the other hand, no one could quarrel with the production, which couldn't be handsomer. However little Ginger Rogers may convince you as a political figure, she is certainly one magnificent doll.

"Open City" is an historical film of such a strangely different order that the two pictures hardly seem to belong to the same medium. Made in Italy just as the Nazis were withdrawing, it was put together with makeshift studio equipment, and recorded on such odds and ends of film as could be salvaged after five years of German occupation. The cast itself is half professional, half amateur. But because it is a picture that centres passionately about an idea—the rejection of an abominable order—it is alive and vivid in every part. The moment in history through which the city had lived was still so close that the camera was able to catch the look of strain and anguish, scarcely diminished, in the faces of the Italian people, and to load with still familiar terror the glimpses of narrow deserted Roman streets. The story, a fairly familiar one, tells of the activities of a group of underground anti-fascist workers, of the betrayal, arrest, torture and death of their leader, and finally, of the execution of the parish priest (Aldo Fabrizi) who is the dominant figure throughout the drama. It is told, however, with the terrible intensity of direct experience, so that even the occasional moments of calculated drama and sensationalism—e.g. the betrayal and subsequent torture of the underground leader, with the Gestapo officials relaxing over music and beer in the adjoining room—are not enough to give you any reassuring sense of unreality. It is a savage, heartshaking and altogether extraordinary film, with the acting so skilfully subordinated to the drama of events that you are scarcely aware of it as acting at all.

SWIFT REVIEW

TILL THE CLOUDS ROLL BY. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's rather overwhelming tribute to the life and works of Jerome Kern. Plenty of Kern tunes; at least 25 M-G-M stars.

BLUE SKIES. Fred Astaire and Bing Crosby, along with Irving Berlin's best melodies, in a story that hardly seems worth the squandering of so much talent.

NOBODY LIVES FOREVER. Underworld melodrama involving a confidence man (John Garfield) and a wealthy, beautiful and much too trusting widow (Geraldine Fitzgerald). Strictly routine.

JOHNNY FRENCHMAN. Attractive cross-channel romance from the English studios, with a fine vigorous performance by Francoise Rosay.

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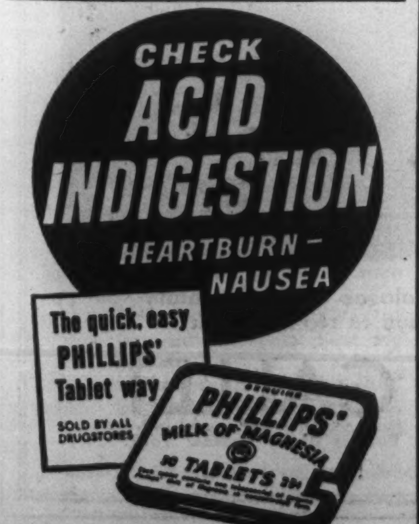

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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

A Clash in Color and the Parting of the Misses Martin and Cully

By EARDLEY BENEDICT

FRIENDS, like gold, are where one finds them and so it was with Miss Martin, head nurse on maternity, and Miss Cully, head nurse on the minor surgery ward.

Miss Cully was a few years Miss Martin's junior, as she had come into training the year Miss Martin had graduated. They knew each other only casually at that time but the circumstances of institutional life had made them close companions. Marriage, industrial medicine, and war duty had claimed most of their classmates and of those who remained at the hospital, the majority had gone on private duty.

Added to the fact of their both remaining as staff members was the event of the head of the nursing school having retired, just at the time of Miss Cully's graduation, and thus they became "old guard," for most of the rest of the present staff had been students under the new director or had come from other hospitals. What with the turnover of wartime help, the passage of part time nurses, interim duty nurses and, above all things, of married nurses, Miss Martin and Miss Cully were thrown together in a common interest.

Miss Cully, who was the prettier, as well as the younger of the two, nevertheless was the partner in the friendship who showered the most admiration on her co-worker. Miss Martin, on maternity, held an important and increasingly busy position. Miss Cully, on minor surgery, had less work, for elective surgery was kept to a minimum by the hospital board.

This alone gave Miss Martin a dominating position, for which she could talk more convincingly of tired feet, aching back, overwork, and the general incompetence of the nurses who had graduated since her day. Besides this, Miss Cully still lived with her aging mother whereas Miss Martin was a true career girl, on her own, in a little apartment.

They fell into the habit of having coffee together in their recess periods, and then of going to the movies together, and then of joining together on all festive occasions such as nurses' alumnae meetings, bridge games, and showers for those girls who surprised them at intervals by announcing their engagements.

They became practically inseparable and consulted each other about their choices in face powder, hair-do's, the length of their skirts and where to find articles in short supply. It was a meeting of kindred minds and they went about like a team of horses who, even when freed from harness, stand side by side in the pasture.

Miss Martin, to the envy of Miss Cully, had the ability to say the correct thing. It was she who, when they were treated to a piano solo at a social evening, would breathe, "What a beautiful touch!" as the last note was played. It was she who commented so brightly about the attractive refreshments at a bridge party. And, in a strange home for the first time, she would walk about the room looking at the pictures, and say, "I just love these Gainsborough reproductions."

Superior Being

Miss Cully thought Alethea's (for that was Miss Martin's name) taste superb. She herself never dared comment for fear of mistaking the author, or painter, or composer, or worse still, of mispronouncing a name.

Miss Martin's true forte was color. Of this she was very conscious and often, at a little get-together would take a seat far removed from some close acquaintance because their dresses "clashed". For all practical purposes in this fine discernment, Miss Cully might as well have been color blind and the gap between her faint comprehension of the subject and the complete understanding of Alethea was as the gap between a child with crayons and a finished artist.

One evening as summer was waning and nights growing cooler, Alethea and Evelyn tripped off after duty, to supper and a movie downtown. They paused in front of a store window to look at a display of fall coats.

"I need a new coat," Alethea said, gazing at the array. "But I'm sick of brown. I'd love one of those brighter ones, wouldn't you?"

Alethea's enthusiasm was infectious and Evelyn realized at once that she really did need a new coat too. The display was very tempting and definitely the bright colors being stressed this fall gave a youthful and gay look to things.

"I'd love one too, but it would be so hard to choose. And it would have to do over my dark blue suit."

"Let's go in and see them the next time we're down for the afternoon," Alethea said, and gave a little tug at Evelyn's arm to turn her along the street to the theatre.

Unforgiveable Sin

By chance, Evelyn spent her next half day alone. Alethea's assistant was ill and, since six new cases had come in before noon, she relinquished her half day to remain on duty. Evelyn, a little hesitant, went into the store that had displayed the coats. It was a long time since she had bought anything without Alethea's advice but she felt she had her moral support in this splurge. After great indecision she chose a scarlet top coat that looked very well over her blue suit. She was pleased and excited about it and could hardly wait to show it to her friend.

But a series of minor crises intervened. Her own mother got a bad cold and she stayed in several evenings and then Alethea had a cousin from Saskatchewan visit her for awhile. It was two weeks before they met off duty again.

Evelyn, of course, had told Alethea about her purchase and had described it to her, but when she met her friend at the front of the residence she realized that Alethea had forgotten the conversation. For Alethea appeared in a magenta coat of the same cut.

Even Evelyn could see that they "clashed". They stood looking at each other and then stood side by side. All their individual pride was brought low by the appearance they presented of having attended a bargain sale. In Alethea's phrase, the colors "killed" one another.

Miss Cully's Eye

They got on the bus together and sat side by side, acutely aware of the critical glances cast their way. It was no longer arm in arm when they alighted downtown but a hurrying along, in an absurd effort not to seem together. What was to have been mutual appreciation became shame.

The day passed somehow, though the horror of it marked them both. Bravely they sat together at a soda counter, went to a movie, walked a little. But they parted unusually early to take their respective routes home. Each hung up her coat in her closet that night with a sense of defeat.

Miss Martin made the necessary adjustment. She recalled old friends she had ignored for some time, called them up and visited them on her half days. Miss Cully, bewildered and uncomprehending at first, soon found a junior nurse of a sympathetic nature who was very interested in going to the museum and the small art galleries on her day off and who was delighted to introduce Miss Cully into the habit of gallery-going, because she could see that Miss Cully had a good eye for color.

• •

WINTER SKY

ORION, wearing studded belt and
sword,
Strides from the east;
And, close at heels, keen Sirius follows on.
High overhead those legendary
maids, the Pleiads, play
Nearby the Milky Way.

Gazing upon that starry fantasy,
So clear, so far, so frosty bright,
We lose ourselves in the chill depths
of space;
—When, suddenly, there gleams a
pool of light
Where the rising moon looks down
With friendly face.

FLORENCE WESTACOTT

Window Opened on New Horizons of World's Motion Picture Art

By LOUISE STONE

YVONNE TAYLOR, founder and directress of Canada's first experiment in foreign movies, made up her mind that her home city should have an art theatre.

"It can't be done," her friends in the industry told her, "certainly not in Toronto."

Her husband, Nat Taylor, president of Twentieth Century Theatres, encouraged her. "Toronto may not be ready for it," he said, "but it would certainly be worth a gamble."

She realized the chances she would have to take, and that the stakes would come high, for the foreign pictures she wanted are all brought into Canada through New York at staggering cost per print. While she is an ardent fan for the best that Hollywood and England have to offer, she felt it was a pity to limit Toronto to pictures from two countries—it was like listening to the music from two countries instead of the music of the world; each country has its own inimitable way of expressing itself.

—If I Had A Theatre

Last February her cumulative determination came to a head. During a visit to New York she saw the famous French picture, "Portrait of a Woman" at the Little Carnegie Theatre. It proved a final inspiration.

"That's the sort of picture I would show," she told her husband, "if I had a theatre of my own."

He was sympathetic, but pointed out that there was no theatre available in the downtown area of Toronto, that it would take at least a year to plan and build such a theatre. Yvonne held to her dream. She persuaded herself that the theatre did not have to be in the downtown area, that one further uptown might do as well. To use her own words, "I felt the time had come so I really went to town on my husband. I made his life miserable. Finally, in self-defense, he gave in."

Nat Taylor submitted to the tune of one of the fifty-odd theatres in his Twentieth Century chain — The Cinema, up Yonge Street, a neighborhood theatre that hadn't been doing too well financially.

Then came trips to New York for the personal selection of pictures. Day in and day out Yvonne Taylor viewed products of Italy, France, England, Sweden, Russia, Mexico, choosing with great care the very best endeavors of foreign producers and certain extraordinary Hollywood films that met International standards—inspecting fifty pictures to find two that were acceptable.

The International Cinema, first of its kind in Canada, opened on April 17, 1946. For the first few months the box office response to the new venture was discouraging, despite the showing of "Portrait of a Woman," "Baker's Wife" and films of similar quality. Receipts picked up with the Summer Film Festival, during which twenty outstanding pictures chosen from the film art of six nations were presented.

The English film masterpiece, Henry V, opened September 4 and went into its seventeenth week at

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Yvonne Taylor, a rather tiny person with black hair and expressive dark eyes, has a distinguished musical and literary background, which may account for her dislike of aimless social activities. She is a fine pianist, an avid reader, and a good cook. She is the mother of a ten-year-old boy who wakes the household every morning with Beethoven's Fifth on his record player. She loathes card games, but learned gin rummy to please her husband. Her natural reserve of manner breaks into animation when she becomes interested in her subject, particularly when the subject is the dream that has become a fact, a substantial fact that keeps her working at the theatre most nights until twelve o'clock and that has brought her size fourteen figure down to twelve.

The problems and worries that confront her are tempered by her lively sense of humor. She tells of one night that will always stand out in her memory:

S.O.S. From Henry

Two box offices were open that evening at the International Cinema, one for the current attraction, and the other for the advance sale of reserved seats for Henry V. An epidemic of stomach flu had played havoc with the staff. Both ushers absented themselves at the last minute. She did the ushering. Then came an S.O.S. from the Henry V box office—the cashier was ill.

Leaving the patrons to find their own seats, she took the cashier's place behind the wicket—with considerable trepidation, for she never had been any good at making change.

Then the cashier in the other box office succumbed and joined the sick parade. For an hour and twenty minutes the harassed directress rushed from one wicket to the other selling tickets. At eight-thirty she locked up both box offices and staggered into the little restaurant next door for a cup of coffee. The place was crowded. Finding a seat in a rear booth, she sank down, utterly exhausted. The street door opened and the imposing figure of a policeman appeared. There was sudden silence.

"Is Yvonne Taylor here?" he demanded.

Her heart did a flip-flop. Had she short-changed somebody? Was it a holdup? Fire? Whatever it was, it was the last straw.

The policeman approached.

"Are you Yvonne Taylor?"

"Yes."

"Directress of the International Cinema?"

"Yes."

"Can I get two tickets for Henry V?"

He got them.

Upon entering the International Cinema, a patron senses at once the "personal touch," the atmosphere of graciousness, friendliness, that is more than mere courtesy. It is hard to define. It may come partly from the carefully selected and trained staff; from the beautifully presented music of Bach, Brahms, Debussy; from the lovely interiors — they could be the work of an eminent designer, but are actually a product of Yvonne Taylor's imagination; whatever the reason, the feeling is there.

Guinea Pig

This carefully achieved effect can backfire, as in one case on record. A patron bought seats for Henry V. At the last moment she required two additional seats for unexpected out-of-town guests. She was given the best seats available in an almost-sold-out house. After the performance she confronted Yvonne in the lobby.

"I've never been so humiliated in my life," she said with tears in her eyes. "My guests could neither see nor hear. I wouldn't have had such a thing happen for worlds."

"I'm so sorry," Yvonne Taylor said, "but we did the very best we could."

"The humiliation of it!" the lady repeated, becoming almost hysterical. "Can't you do something about it?"

The little directress realized the woman was unreasonable. But friendliness and courtesy are International watchwords. She opened her handbag.

"Would you like a refund?" she inquired sympathetically, expecting her offer to be refused.

"Yes, thank you."

She paid up—$3.60 out of her own pocket.

The *Financial Post* shows interest in the undertaking from a practical point of view: "Is the International just the hobby of a woman who can afford to risk box office losses? Yes, and no. It's also a cinema guinea pig being watched by an astute movie businessman. If the project looks feasible, Nat Taylor might just happen to build a few small houses around the country to follow his wife's lead. . ."

In the meantime Yvonne Taylor is putting her heart and soul into the venture. She spends practically all her waking hours at the theatre in an all-out effort to make a success of her ambition to provide better movies for those who want them.

One sold-out evening recently she was standing watching the picture from the back of the theatre. A gentleman occupying an aisle seat nearby spied her and got up.

"Take my seat," he whispered.

"Thank you," Yvonne Taylor whispered back, "but I can't. I work here."

• •

INCOGNITO

HE MIGHT have been a king at Antioch
In purple garments on a golden throne,
Or else a shepherd wandering with his flock
Upon the grassy slopes at Lebanon.

In some Arthurian tale he might be met
Tilting in tournament with joyful mien,
Or in a lamasery of Tibet
Grand Lama of the monks he might have been.

Eternity looks calmly through his eyes—
His mind has soared beyond time's measured beat;
Within his heart true understanding lies;
And he is — just a man upon the street.

BARBARA MARY KNOX

DISCARDED CHRISTMAS TREE

ONCE symbol of God's own good will,
Torch of a faith that Christ rules still,
Around its branches Peace had reigned,
Good cheer and love, Joy unrestrained.
Bereft of splendor, bare and grey,
Unbeauteous now, and tossed away.
So oft do men soon throw aside
The spirit sweet of Christmastide,
Let dim the light of charity
When lights go out on Christmas tree.

McK.

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CONCERNING FOOD

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By JANET MARCH

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How did you learn that fresh fish are the ones that you can poke without leaving a permanent dint; that you can tell a good grapefruit if it's heavy when you throw it up and catch it: that good beef has its lean marbled with fat: that if the family is large it's better to buy the big size with things like rolled oats? Not in school, I bet you, but from your mother—if she knew—or from the trial and error method yourself.

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1½ pounds of stewing beef as lean as possible
1 beef kidney
1 large onion
2½ tablespoons of flour
3 tablespoons of fat
2 cups of boiling water
2 tablespoons of wine
Salt and pepper

Cut up the beef into cubes taking out any fat or pieces of gristle. Cut up the kidney removing those white bits in the middle. Melt the fat in a pan and sauté the onion sliced in it, cooking it gently for about ten minutes, then brown the cubes of beef and the kidney. Take out the onion and meat and put in a casserole dish. If you have not enough fat left add more and stir in the flour and let it brown. Then add the boiling water, the wine and the salt and pepper and when the sauce has thickened pour it over the meat, cover the casserole dish tightly and cook in a moderate oven—300-325—for an hour and a half to two hours.

If you have managed to come by any shortening of course this dish is improved by putting on a pie crust twenty minutes before you wish to serve and browning it; but shortening and that good, though expensive prepared pie crust, are as hard to find as diamonds.

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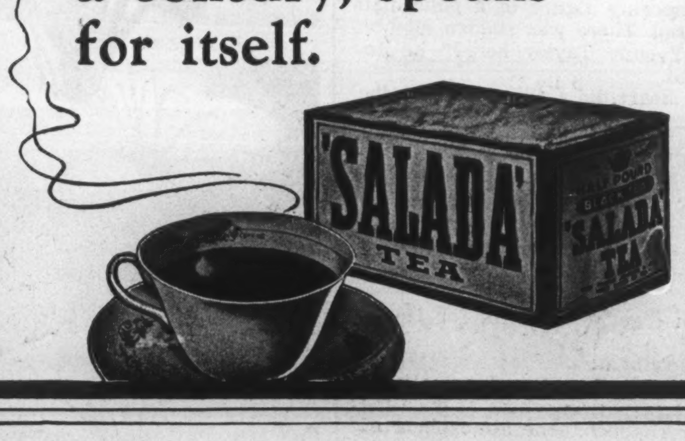

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By FRANCES M. GRAY

ARE YOU fed up with living in the same house year after year, and do you wish your husband had chosen a job which involved more travel than a daily street car ride? Well, count your blessings and consider the plight of those who are engaged in construction work, and who are likely, on extremely short notice, to be sent anywhere from ten to one thousand miles from home.

Of course, it is rather stimulating to have your husband come home and say, "I'm being sent to Moncton, or Portage la Prairie, or Cornwall. It looks like a long job, so you'd better close up the house and come too." Or at least, it was fun when it was fairly easy to find a furnished apartment or house. (I say "furnished" because while travel undoubtedly broadens the mind it does not improve the condition of your furniture.)

Now you stay at the best hotel you can find, (and some are pretty awful), put advertisements in the local paper, and keep your fingers crossed. You think with envy of your friends at home in their cosy ruts, and long to crawl in beside them, where you can plan to paint the kitchen next spring, or paper the dining room, knowing it will, at any rate, be your own kitchen or dining room, and not some stranger's dream of what such rooms should be.

There are several courses open to you in seeking a temporary home. You may rent a furnished apartment; that is, one that is furnished for renting purposes only. It will probably contain an assortment of the owner's old furniture, cast off as he rose to better things. There will not be much of an ensemble effect, and late Victorian and early Edwardian will clash with accessories from Woolworth's. You will be lucky if you find a couple of comfortable chairs, or a table that doesn't wobble. The living room couch will be an unyielding my-rest-a-stone sort of affair, from being sat on by the procession of tenants who came before you, and the mirrors will give back a wavy impression of your beautiful face. But if you have a kitchen and bathroom to yourselves, and can come and go by your own private front door, the other discomforts can be overlooked, and this type of accommodation is vastly superior to what is known as "sharing."

When you share you have, possibly, a bedroom and sitting-room, and take your chances on the bathroom and kitchen with the other inmates of the house. I am, I fear, a rather unconventional cook, and while the results are often surprisingly good, it makes me nervous to operate under the hawk-eye of a disciple of Mrs. Beeton, or even of a person who has been cooking twenty-five years to my ten. It gives me a horrible inferiority complex, and besides I don't like it when the landlady drops her potatoes in with mine, "to save gas, you know".

Owners' Whims

Another way to obtain a temporary home is to rent a furnished house from people who are going away for a few months, or south for the winter. You usually get better furniture this way, but you have various idiosyncrasies of the owners' to respect, and you are lucky if you aren't left in charge of the pet and dear, dead grandma's long-cherished cactus.

We got both, cats (two) and cactus, in our last rented house. Dogs have always been my love, but we were so glad to get the house, that I felt I could get along with any decent sort of animal, and was pleased to have a pet of some kind in the house, having had to leave behind me a rough, tough, but affectionate, little Scottish terrier. After three days I decided that I would rather have my shoes and best rugs chewed by a mischievous pup than be startled out of my wits by even the most aristocratic of Persian cats landing on the kitchen table as I prepared dinner.

Every time I opened the refrigerator door two silent, but persistent, yellow forms materialized practically from thin air, and it was a battle to see if I would get the butter out before the cats got in. Or else I had to light the gas oven with one hand while I pushed the more enterprising of the creatures out of the way with the other. Gas ovens always scare me anyway, and between avoiding the pop of the gas and pushing my feline friend off the oven door, I practically gave up baking and used the top of the stove instead. Even then, I sometimes had to remove Mr. Cat from that first.

In spite of all this I felt somewhat flattered when they rubbed ingratiatingly around my legs, until I found that they had rubbed their fleas off on to me too. Apparently I am one of that unhappy band who is the answer to a flea's prayer for a really super picnic ground. Between flea bites and being nipped by grandma's monster cactus which lurked on a landing half-way up the stairs, my legs were not fit to be seen in nylons, and besides no nylons could stand the repeated attacks of that cactus. It was a brute, requiring no attention, so that even neglect could not kill it, and until I tied its long horrible arms down with nice green string, it was a constant menace. Even then, I expected to trip and fall face down on to its thorny bosom.

Sometimes the battle consists of preserving the status quo of your absent landlady's extremely frilly and over-fussy starched curtains against the grim determination of your husband to tear them down. By the time, he, poor man, has become entangled in them every night while opening the bedroom window, you decide it is better to let him seek refuge under the warm covers while you face the wintry blasts and open the window yourself.

The trouble here often is that, even in the most modern looking house in a small town, you are likely to find windows that are not "hung", and you have to hold the window up with one hand while you shove a prop in with the other, or else wrestle with a little rubber gadget which is supposed to hold the window up, but which I always mistrust.

Another peculiarity is the number of almost doll-sized bath tubs we have come across in the different towns we have lived in, tubs just big enough to sit in, with your knees drawn up against your chest; and usually a very scanty supply of hot water completes your misery, so that you feel like a canary taking a bath in a saucer. When the bathroom has no heat and the average winter temperature is below the zero mark, you sympathize with Bill in "Dere Mable" when he said that cleanliness was not only next to godliness, it was next to impossible.

Books And Portraits

The feelings of those of us who must move around from town to town are, sometimes at any rate, well expressed by a little poem I once read. It was called, I think, "Homesick", and one of its verses always comes back to me when we move into a new house:

"I miss the familiar hollows
That comforted me in bed,
And even the books on the library
shelves
Are books I have never read."

Perhaps it would not be so bad about the books being unfamiliar. It is worse when they are ones you outgrew at fifteen, and you find nothing more mature than "Pollyanna" and "The Girl of the Limberlost".

Six months of dusting another person's knick-knacks and wondering why she gives them house room, of living under the grim surveillance of an assorted lot of family portraits, and of being extra careful with the dishes, and your own home looks like heaven to you, when at last you return. You almost wish you had married that policeman after all.

Agnes Davis, American soprano, will be guest-artist at the T.S.O. "Pop" concert, Feb. 14, in Massey Hall.

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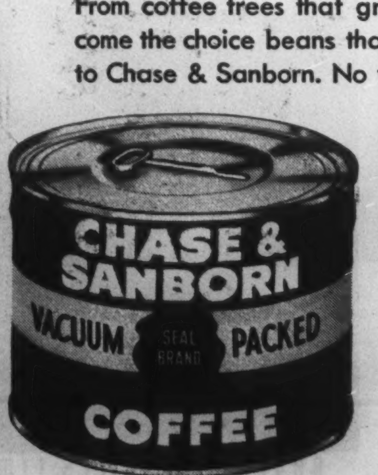

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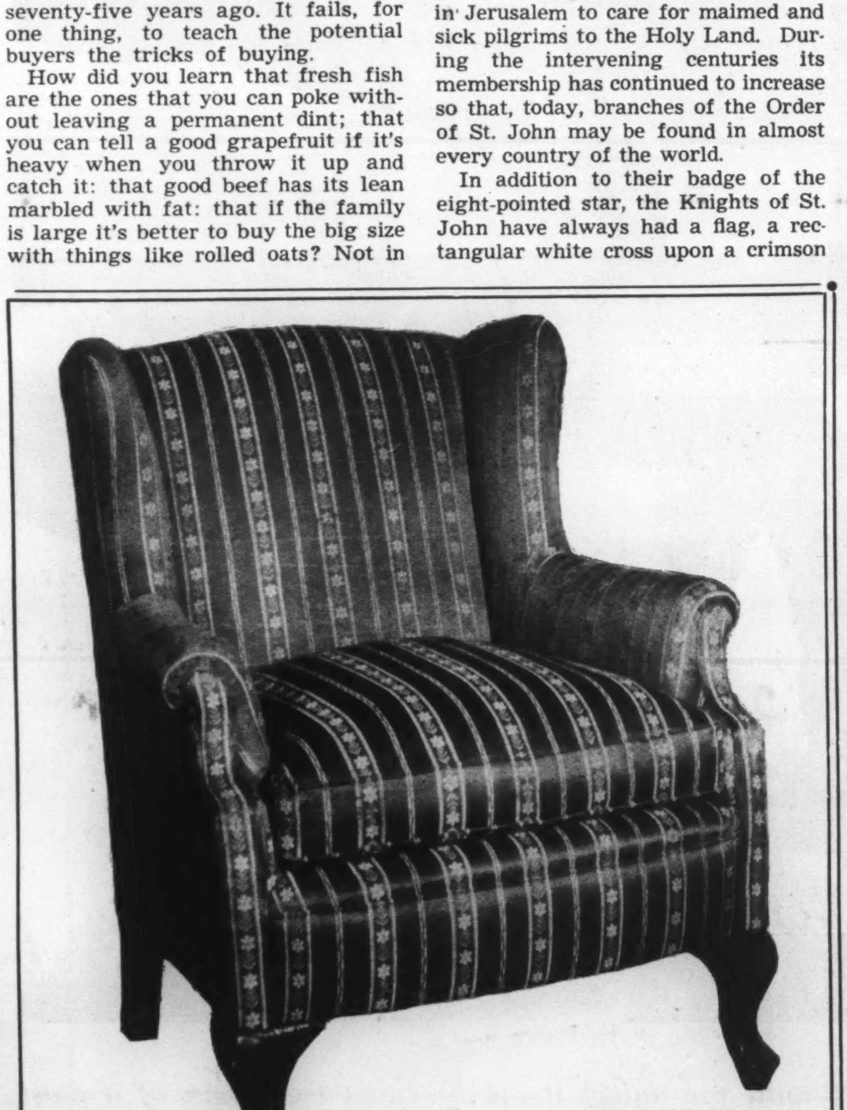

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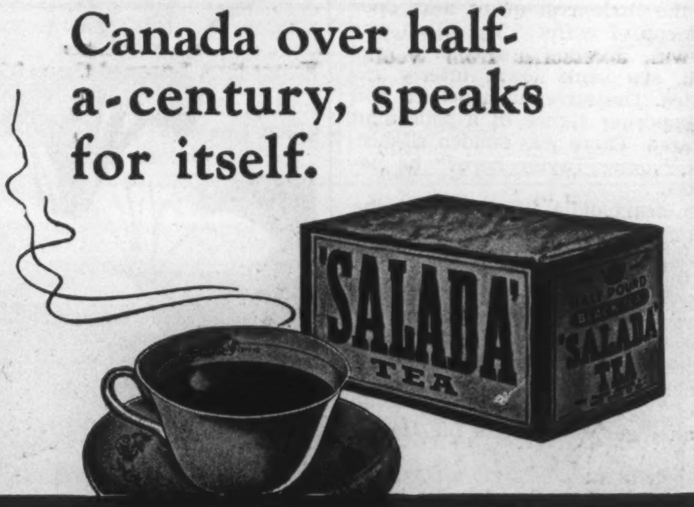

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We got both, cats (two) and cactus, in our last rented house. Dogs have always been my love, but we were so glad to get the house, that I felt I could get along with any decent sort of animal, and was pleased to have a pet of some kind in the house, having had to leave behind me a rough, tough, but affectionate, little Scottish terrier. After three days I decided that I would rather have my shoes and best rugs chewed by a mischievous pup than be startled out of my wits by even the most aristocratic of Persian cats landing on the kitchen table as I prepared dinner.

Every time I opened the refrigerator door two silent, but persistent, yellow forms materialized practically from thin air, and it was a battle to see if I would get the butter out before the cats got in. Or else I had to light the gas oven with one hand while I pushed the more enterprising of the creatures out of the way with the other. Gas ovens always scare me anyway, and between avoiding the pop of the gas and pushing my feline friend off the oven door, I practically gave up baking and used the top of the stove instead. Even then, I sometimes had to remove Mr. Cat from that first.

In spite of all this I felt somewhat flattered when they rubbed ingratiatingly around my legs, until I found that they had rubbed their fleas off on to me too. Apparently I am one of that unhappy band who is the answer to a flea's prayer for a really super picnic ground. Between flea bites and being nipped by grandma's monster cactus which lurked on a landing half-way up the stairs, my legs were not fit to be seen in nylons, and besides no nylons could stand the repeated attacks of that cactus. It was a brute, requiring no attention, so that even neglect could not kill it, and until I tied its long horrible arms down with nice green string, it was a constant menace. Even then, I expected to trip and fall face down on to its thorny bosom.

Sometimes the battle consists of preserving the status quo of your absent landlady's extremely frilly and over-fussy starched curtains against the grim determination of your husband to tear them down. By the time, he, poor man, has become entangled in them every night while opening the bedroom window, you decide it is better to let him seek refuge under the warm covers while you face the wintry blasts and open the window yourself.

The trouble here often is that, even in the most modern looking house in a small town, you are likely to find windows that are not "hung", and you have to hold the window up with one hand while you shove a prop in with the other, or else wrestle with a little rubber gadget which is supposed to hold the window up, but which I always mistrust.

Another peculiarity is the number of almost doll-sized bath tubs we have come across in the different towns we have lived in, tubs just big enough to sit in, with your knees drawn up against your chest; and usually a very scanty supply of hot water completes your misery, so that you feel like a canary taking a bath in a saucer. When the bathroom has no heat and the average winter temperature is below the zero mark, you sympathize with Bill in "Dere Mable" when he said that cleanliness was not only next to godliness, it was next to impossible.

Books And Portraits

The feelings of those of us who must move around from town to town are, sometimes at any rate, well expressed by a little poem I once read. It was called, I think, "Homesick", and one of its verses always comes back to me when we move into a new house:

"I miss the familiar hollows
That comforted me in bed,
And even the books on the library shelves
Are books I have never read."

Perhaps it would not be so bad about the books being unfamiliar. It is worse when they are ones you outgrew at fifteen, and you find nothing more mature than "Pollyanna" and "The Girl of the Limberlost".

Six months of dusting another person's knick-knacks and wondering why she gives them house room, of living under the grim surveillance of an assorted lot of family portraits, and of being extra careful with the dishes, and your own home looks like heaven to you, when at last you return. You almost wish you had married that policeman after all.

Agnes Davis, American soprano, will be guest-artist at the T.S.O. "Pop" concert, Feb. 14, in Massey Hall.

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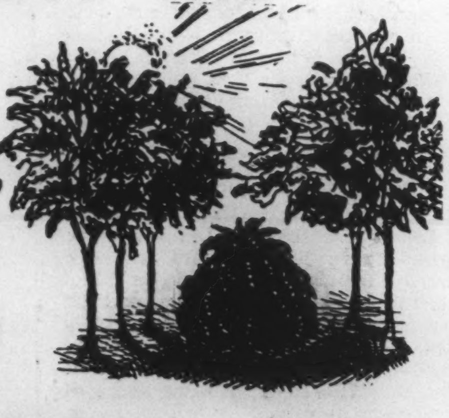

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THE OTHER PAGE

Canada in Today's London

By HARWOOD STEELE

"THE original design for Canada's coat of arms?" said the Windsor Herald. "Look!"

Having decided that Canadians would want to know what happened during and since the war to "Canada in London"—the countless London "sights" with Canadian associations—I also decided to begin by visiting official places. The "Canadian Flag" controversy obviously suggested that I first look for our coat of arms, since it distinguishes the Red Ensign favored by so many Canadians. If the war had spared it, the original design should be in the institution which produced it, the ancient College of Arms, home of official British heraldry.

So there, in the College, I was. There was the coat of arms, beautifully hand-painted in a large book, newly back from wartime evacuation to the country. And there was the Windsor Herald, analyzing it. If only Quebec could have heard him! The so-called Lions of England had ramped for her Norman kings and, with the fleur-de-lis, gave French Canada half the shield.

Next, among hundreds of sights visited, I went, still logically, to Whitehall, seat of Britain's Government. Off Whitehall is Downing Street, Bogeyman of Canadian Super-nationalists; and in Downing Street is the Dominion Office—simply an elf-child of that Super-bogey, the old Colonial Office, deprived of Father's power. It will disappoint the Super-nationalists to learn that the Dominion Office stands practically unharmed. However, though the appeal to the Privy Council has not yet been abolished, the Privy Council chamber, close by, has been, altogether. Search of Downing Street for that chamber and its famous panelling discovered only its grim door, locked and barred. A friendly attendant attached to some other office informed me:

"Blitzed, sir — good and proper —blitzed beyond repair. But not the Privy Council, sir! Takes more than blitzes to knock out the Privy Council. It's working hard as ever—over there—".

Confederation was born in the old Conference Room in Abbey House, Victoria Street, another neighbor of Whitehall. Not one Londoner—or Canadian—in a hundred thousand has ever heard of it, for what should be a Canadian shrine is forgotten. Luckily, it survives unharmed—as the Abbey House Billiards Saloon. The building's manager was politeness itself—and well-informed.

"Would you like to see the tablet? Come this way!"

There, sure enough, facing a long row of high mullioned windows, was the tablet setting forth that "the Act of Union" creating our Dominion was signed there in 1867 and that Sir Charles Tupper had placed the tablet there in 1911. It was hard to read the inscription through a forest of busy cues, but pleasant to find the players respecting such an oddity and that even now the Room retains some of its ancient dignity.

FROM Abbey House to the Abbey itself was a logical short step. The old place was so badly shaken by bomb-blast that Henry VII's Chapel will be unfit for public inspection for nearly three years. Yet every Canadian treasure is safe—Wolfe's flag-draped monument—the tomb of Admiral Holmes, without whom Wolfe would never have been able "to take Quebec tomorrow" or any other day—the Strathcona memorial window—the tomb of Lord Willingdon, late Governor General—the tomb of Nova Scotia-born Andrew Bonar Law, "the Unknown Prime Minister lying beside the Unknown Warrior".

(A thousand Bluenoses will turn purple at scent of that jest. But after all, Andrew headed the British Government for only seven months, and Warrior and Prime Minister really do lie side by side in the nave of the Abbey).

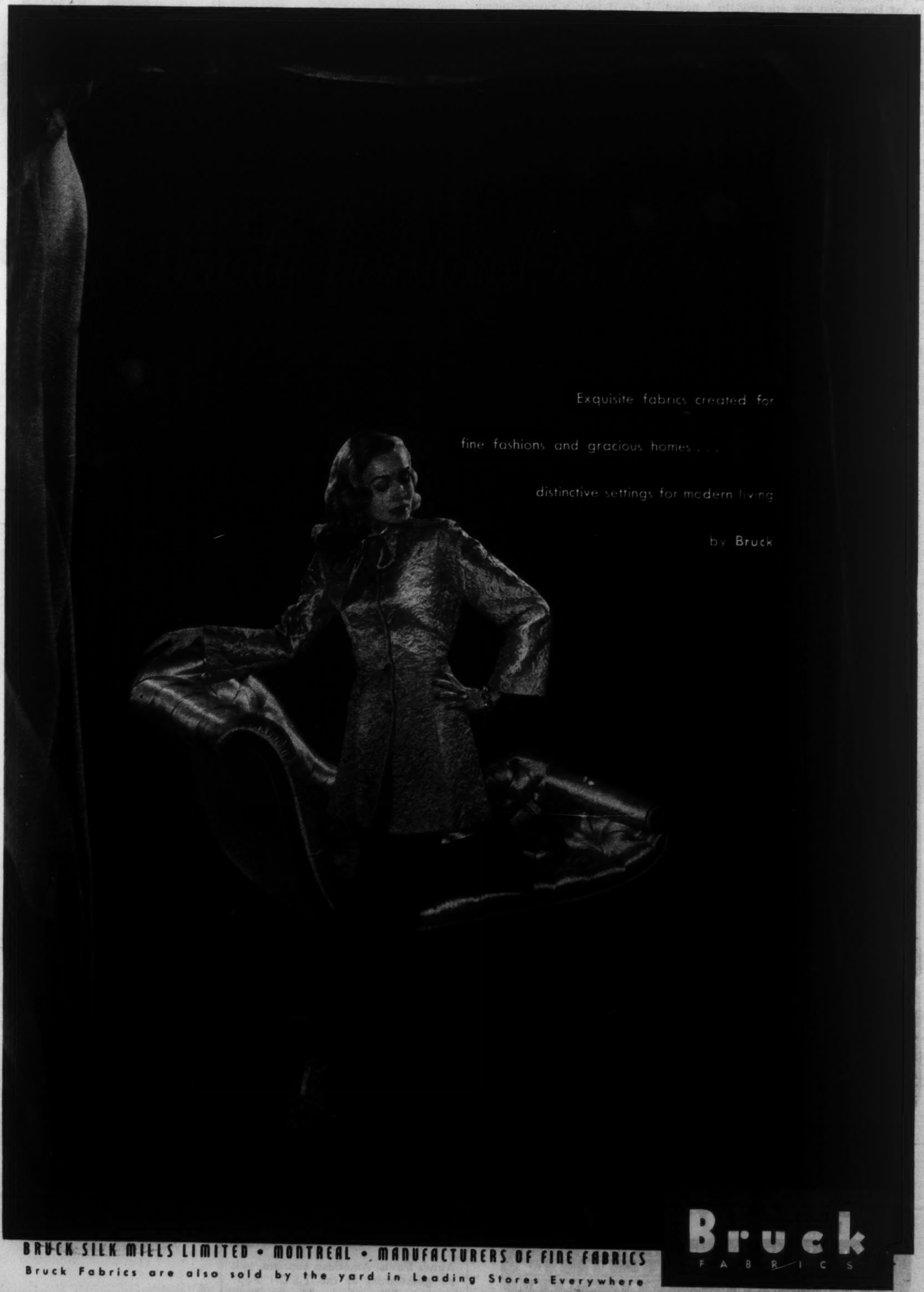
So to the nearby Palace of Westminster, to learn how we fared when Parliament was blitzed. My chief regret here was that the stained glass in the House of Lords had been blown clean away, taking with it all the gaudy monarchs associated with Canada and even that Canadienne-loving, gay old dog, the Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria. Worse, it was not to be replaced.

"Not worth it!" the Clerk of the Parliaments assured me. "It was neither old nor beautiful."

The next phase, naturally, is Exploration and Trade, especially the Fur Trade, since Canada began with both. That garden produced at once two roses on one stalk—the loveliest bit of contrast in all London—the Church of St. Ethelburga-within-Bishopsgate and Hudson's Bay House. At St. Ethelburga's, tiniest and probably oldest London church, Henry Hudson and his crew took communion before sailing to discover Hudson's Bay; and Hudson's Bay House, shoulder to shoulder with the church, is headquarters of the great Governor and Company of Adventurers of England, who staked Hudson's claim, in Britain's name, to North-West Canada.

Genius guided the Company in 1927 to build its offices on that site and even to reproduce on the new roof, and a larger scale, St. Ethelburga's belfry and weather vane. Providence guided bombs and rockets away from both. So there they still stand, the little rubble church and the huge stone building, the tiny seed and the stately, full-grown maple, to flourish, let us hope, for ever.

Also flourishing in the City, miraculously unscathed, is that sturdy son of the ancient Company, Beaver House. Here the furs are still being sorted and sold as they have been in Beaver Houses since Charles II and his courtiers gambled, as no doubt they did, for Cousin Rupert's first shipment, on behalf of—no doubt again, no possible doubt whatever — Nell Gwyn. I watched an auction, when sleek bundles of pelts, each worth a fortune, changed hands at the lift of a finger. Yes, and at "sight unseen," except for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a sample, since the Company's marvellous record of centuries of fur trading without one buyer's substantiated complaint has taught dealers that here at least are men really living by their hoary motto, "Pro Pelle Cutem", giving, literally, "Skin for Skin".

AFTER the trail-blazing explorers and the traders come the statesmen who planned the highways and the sailors and soldiers who paved them with good British bones.

Pitt, founder of British rule in Canada, stands foremost among these statesmen and in London. Pitt House, most picturesque yet least known of all his residences, "down at the Old Bull and Bush", on Hampstead Heath, though enlisted for the war had been discharged when I visited it and was again drifting gently through senile decay. Blonde Beauty, accompanying me, insisted on leading me through a hole in the fence—to look closer and to steal some lilacs as a souvenir.

Chatham House (No. 10 St. James's Square) has also survived, as headquarters of the British Institute of International Affairs. Pitt lived here in 1759, "Victory Year", wherein Quebec was taken. Canada also haunts No. 14, near No. 10. Amherst, Wolfe's Supreme Commander, lived there. It is intact. So is another of Amherst's London houses, though no one casually passing would guess that here History speaks with a Canadian accent. Visiting it means jumping back to Whitehall, for it is Dover House, now the Scottish Office, beside the Horse Guards.

And, while jumping, observe, please, that the bluff, bewhiskered, cocked-hatted old bronze warrior riding almost directly opposite Dover House hasn't a scratch on him, though he rode there all through the war. That, sir, is the first British General ever to inspect a Canadian unit sent to fight overseas, for he is Field Marshal the Duke of Cambridge, who in 1858 reviewed the 100th Royal Canadians, afterwards the Leinsters. Raised in Canada in record time to quell the Indian Mutiny, they were then passing through England India-bound. Canadian veterans will not be amazed to learn that His Grace told the 100th they were "a fine body of men".

Then to salute another bronze Duke, who was also an Iron Duke, the only one on record. This equestrian statue of Wellington at Hyde Park Corner characteristically defied the whole Luftwaffe, refusing to budge from its base, and is deservedly as whole as ever. So apparently is Apsley House, opposite, presented to Napoleon's conqueror by a rapturous nation, though His present Grace, still living there, finds it much too big. Canada is indirectly concerned, since the Iron Duke himself was much concerned with Canada. His bleak remark, "I think we should have peace with America if only we could take one of their damned frigates!" may have inspired Broke and his *Shannon* to take the *Chesapeake* and bring her triumphantly to Halifax. Certainly, Wellington inspired the rebuilding of Quebec's Citadel as it now stands and the digging of the Rideau Canal.

Pausing at the almost untouched Nelson Column merely to remember that Horatio too is linked with Quebec, since he lightly loved a lass there in his early days, I passed on to the soldier in whom Quebec is everything. At Greenwich I found the church where Wolfe lies, bleak and roofless against the smoky sky.

But *he's* all right!" said the Parish Clerk, pointing to the inscribed stone marking the burial place. "And we saved the Ensign Canada gave us. Here it is!"

Tait McKenzie's famous statue gazes at the church and the busy Thames behind it, as Wolfe himself often did, from the hill beside the famous observatory which till lately gave us "Greenwich Mean Time". Only a few scars on the cloak, and on the base proclaiming it the gift of the Canadian people, prove that the Flying Beast blasted even this distant park. But how near a miss it was is told by the shattered Observatory dome. Wolfe's home, beyond the Observatory was luckier—still dreaming in the sunshine, unmarred either by Goering or by the National Fire Service, who were just then ending their wartime occupancy.

After the sailors and soldiers come, of course, the fathers of modern Canadian commerce. No. 26 Prince's Gardens, Kensington, commemorates the Father of the Fathers, Sir Samuel Cunard, who created and developed the Cunard Line. Sir Samuel, born in Halifax, died of old age in this London house, which, though dingy and neglected, after long war service, is otherwise in good condition.

Commerce generally supports the Arts. London has some great artists warmly associated with Canada and tangible reminders of them which have survived the blitzes. This is especially true of actors and actresses, including the Irvings and their players, whose temple, the Lyceum Theatre (off the Strand near Somerset House) was lately demoted to a dance hall, much changed inside but outside much the same.

We should canonize Sir Henry, because he was the first great actor to make a tour of Canada— 'way back in the '70s, moreover, when all London was bombarding him with his first bouquets and all Canada, in comparison, was still "the sticks". Admittedly, the visit was incidental to an American tour—but who, among To-day's London great, have followed him, even incidentally? Irving too gave Lena Ashwell, Canadian through a girlhood spent here, her Big Chance, again at the Lyceum. There too he trained Sir John Martin-Harvey, maker of more Canadian tours than any other light of London. Nor can older Canadians forget poor Lawrence Irving's "last appearance on any stage" in Winnipeg, before the "Empress of Ireland" disaster drowned him and his pretty actress-wife in the St. Lawrence, the river that bore his name. Their friends enshrined them in a bronze memorial lectern in the Chapel of the Savoy, near the big hotel. Searching for it there, I was glad to find it unharmed, though the verger ominously spoke of taking it away.

Good too was it, at the last, to meet the maple tree planted in Lincoln's Inn Fields by the Mayor of Holborn as testimony that in World War II our Royal Canadian Air Force had its headquarters there. Probe the north-west corner of the park in the proper season and you will find its brave leaves fluttering, the latest, and the livest, bit of Canada in London.

The Destruction of Roncarelli

DUPLESSIS came down like a wolf on the fold,
And his edicts were gleaming in purple and gold;
And the sheen of his padlocks was hid by the pall
Of the laws that hang heavy o'er French Montreal.

Like the leaves of the forest when Summer is green,
The Witnesses lying in prison were seen:
Like the leaves of the forest when Winter doth rail,
That host on the morrow was delivered on bail.

For a restaurateur spread his money about
And silenced Duplessis and got them all out;
But the eyes of Duplessis waxed deadly and chill,
Took aim for the liquor, moved in for the kill.

There lay Roncarelli, distorted and pale,
His food all intact, but vanished his ale;
The Witnesses silent at this sudden act
To discredit the Prophet; suppress every tract.

And the faithful of Rutherford despair at the wreck
For their steps are now dogged through the whole of Quebec;
Their champion is curbed by provincial police,
And his standard is down by the sword of Maurice.

RONALD HAMBLETON

At an art school in London recently artists' models met to launch an association to improve their rates of pay. They are very dissatisfied with the three shillings an hour which they get at present and the long hours they have to work. Project organizer, Kenneth Berry, himself an artist, discusses plans (above) with three of the models.

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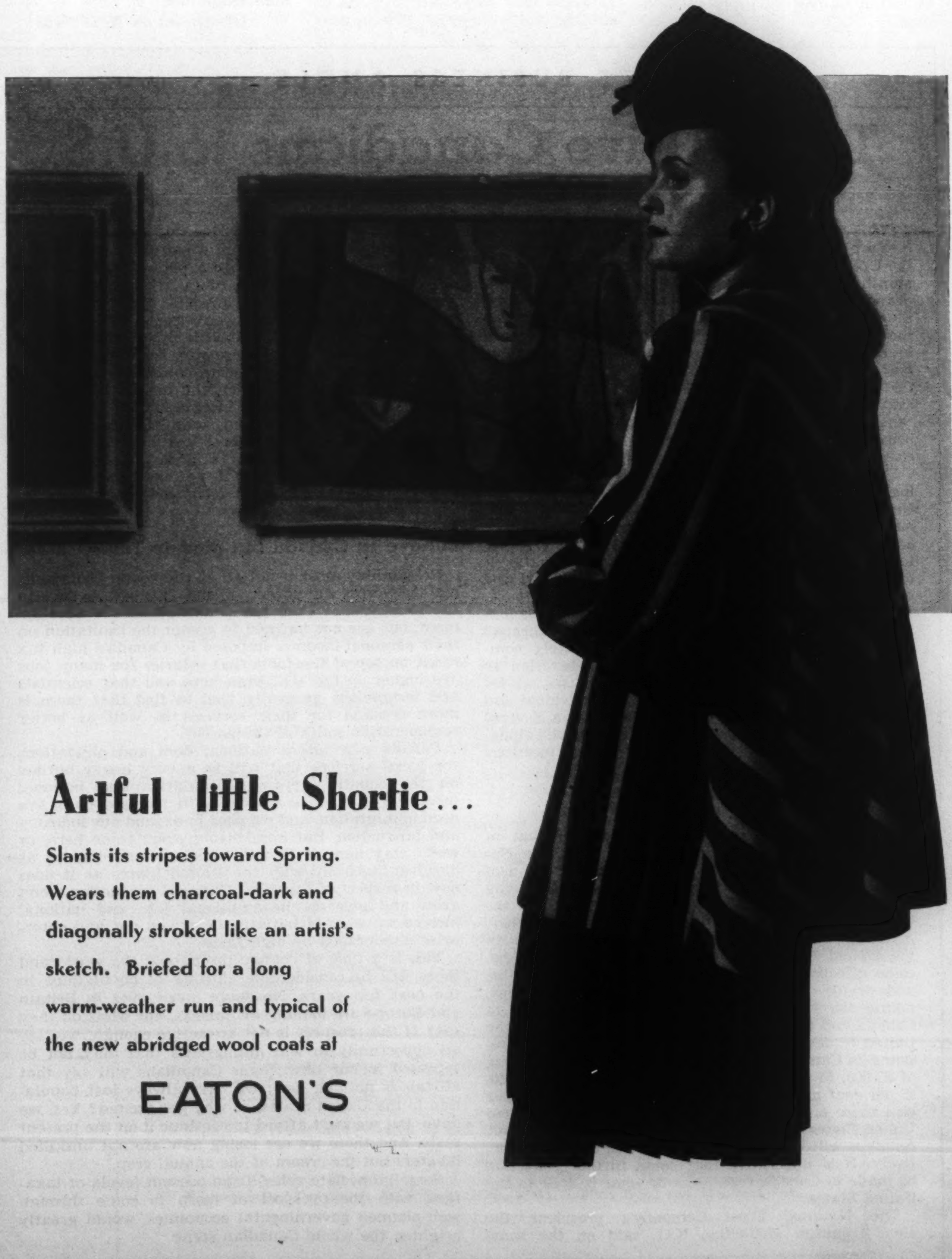

Artful little Shortie...

Slants its stripes toward Spring. Wears them charcoal-dark and diagonally stroked like an artist's sketch. Briefed for a long warm-weather run and typical of the new abridged wool coats at

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THE BUSINESS FRONT

THE MARKET
GOLD AND DROSS

Safety for the Investor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, FEBRUARY, 8, 1947 *P. M. Richards, Financial Editor*

Higher British Prices if Sterling Stays Low

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

In the opinion of certain financial experts the pound should be revalued to $4.43 at an early date. Never has it been more difficult to find a true equilibrium for sterling than at the present time, says Mr. Marston, for it is "hard" in terms of francs and weak in terms of dollars.

If its value is not raised to make goods bought overseas cheaper for Britain to import, then British prices will tend to rise more than world prices.

London.

WITHIN a matter of weeks the International Monetary Fund will begin operations in foreign exchange on the basis of existing parities. Some of the rates are glaringly out of harmony with changed circumstances, but on the whole the principle of testing the old values before changing them has been accepted in London as necessary for a smooth transition to new currency relationships.

Dr. Paul Einzig, the eminent British financial authority, does not accept the method so easily. In fact, he is strongly critical of "the decision to fix the initial parities in complete disregard of the ratio between price levels", which, he says, "must have made Professor Cassel turn in his grave". Dr. Einzig's opinions are usually controversial and always stimulating, and these, which appeared recently in the *Financial Times*, have occasioned some serious thought on this question.

Dr. Einzig's particular concern is the value of sterling. This is not one of the currencies which most people have in mind when they question the Fund's parities, yet this critic makes the forthright proposal that sterling should be revalued without more ado by the 10 per cent allowed at Bretton Woods, from 4.03 to 4.43 dollars to the pound.

Statistically, a strong case can be made out for such a move. Taking two dozen countries which have not devalued their currencies in terms of sterling and with which Britain does important trade, Dr. Einzig shows that, allowing 20 per cent depreciation of sterling in 1939, only South Africa, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, and outside the Empire, Norway and Venezuela, have experienced a smaller rise in wholesale prices than Britain, while only Australia and New Zealand have kept the rise in their cost of living within the limits enforced by Britain.

If there were not much margin one way or the other it would be usafe to deduce much from the figures. No two indices are directly comparable; and it is doubtful whether any one of them gives a true picture of the prevailing price structure. One of the key figures in the whole argument, the British cost of living index, heavily weighted in favor of goods whose prices are kept low by subsidies, is so notoriously false that many statisticians would be glad to see the whole thing scrapped and reconstructed.

Still a Rough Guide

However, the figures still serve as a rough-and-ready guide; and they are, anyway, supported by experience — particularly the recent experience with Danish trade, negotiations for developing which have broken down because in terms of sterling as at present valued, Danish foodstuffs are much dearer than the equivalent Dominion produce.

(Continued on Next Page)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Taxes Drive Canadians to U.S.

By P. M. RICHARDS

HIGH TAXES and restricted opportunity in Canada are driving young "white collar" Canadians to the United States in increasing numbers. In the twelve months ended June 30, 1946, 18,280 U.S. visas were granted to native-born Canadians to enter the United States for permanent residence, as against 8 583 for the year ending June 30, 1945, and this writer has been told that 60,000 have applied for such visas for 1947. Of the 18,280 to June 30, 1946, 2,636 were classified as "professional or managerial," 2,152 as "clerical," 1,607 as "skilled," 2,321 as "semi-skilled" and "unskilled," and 9,564 as "no occupation," the latter being largely wives and children of those in the other classifications.

For many years Canada has been losing a distressingly large number of her best young men to the United States—ambitious university graduates and business executives who saw greater opportunity across the border—but now the movement is growing to the point where it threatens to become a national disaster. It is useless to blame the emigrants; the only effective remedy is to identify and seek to remove, or at least substantially reduce, the Canadian handicaps responsible. What are these handicaps? Probably the biggest and most immediately compelling is the much heavier burden of taxation in Canada as compared with the United States, as regards both its restrictive effect on the individual and on Canadian business earnings and expansion. Several banking and life insurance chief officers have emphasized this lately at their companies' annual meetings of shareholders.

Big Difference in Income Taxes

One of the most arresting statements is that of H. V. Laughton, K.C., general manager of the National Trust Company: "We have seen a great deal in the press regarding the number of Canadians going to the United States, induced in many cases by the lower rates of taxation there. This is a very serious matter indeed, and if the suggested 20 per cent cut in the United States personal income taxes should become effective, a great impetus will be given to this undesirable movement. Even at the present time, taking the taxes that will be in force for 1947 in Canada and those which were in force for 1946 in the United States, a married man with two children residing in Canada pays 33 per cent more on an income of $3,000, 51 per cent more on an income of $7,500, 45 per cent more on an income of $10,000, and 28 per cent more on an income of $20,000. If the suggested United States reduction becomes effective, these percentages will be increased to 66, 89, 82 and 60 respectively. It is imperative that some further reduction be made in Canada regardless of what is done in the United States."

The National Trust Company's president, the Hon. Leighton McCarthy, K.C., said on the same occasion that if the interest on war loans, pensions, family allowances and so on were to be met out of government revenues, as over a period they must be, no return to pre-war levels of taxation was possible. Nevertheless encouraging reports about the state of the country's finances permitted hope for some measure of tax relief, particularly in the field of personal income taxes. There was some evidence, he said, that its weight had been a contributing cause of industrial disputes. Moreover, the difference between Canadian and U.S. rates of income tax was an important consideration with young men deciding where to employ their talents. "We have lost many of our best and brightest in the war," said Mr. McCarthy. "It would be a double tragedy if we now lost still more of our young professional men and technicians by emigration."

Believe in Canada but Money Talks

Presumably most if not all of the young Canadians moving across the border in such numbers believe in the greatness of Canada's potentialities for development, but are not inclined to accept the limitation on their personal incomes imposed by Canada's high tax rates, on top of the facts that salaries for many jobs are higher in the U.S. than here and that scientists and technicians generally tend to find that there is more demand for their services as well as better remuneration south of the border.

Canada now has a national debt and obligations for social services that will be a very heavy burden on the country's present population and national income. The obvious answer is to increase both. We need immigration, and we need to expand our industry and production. But immigrants won't come here, or won't stay here, if Canada continues to compare as disadvantageously with the United States as it does now in respect of taxation. National production won't grow and give us the additional jobs and national income we want if initiative is driven out and enterprise discouraged by high taxes.

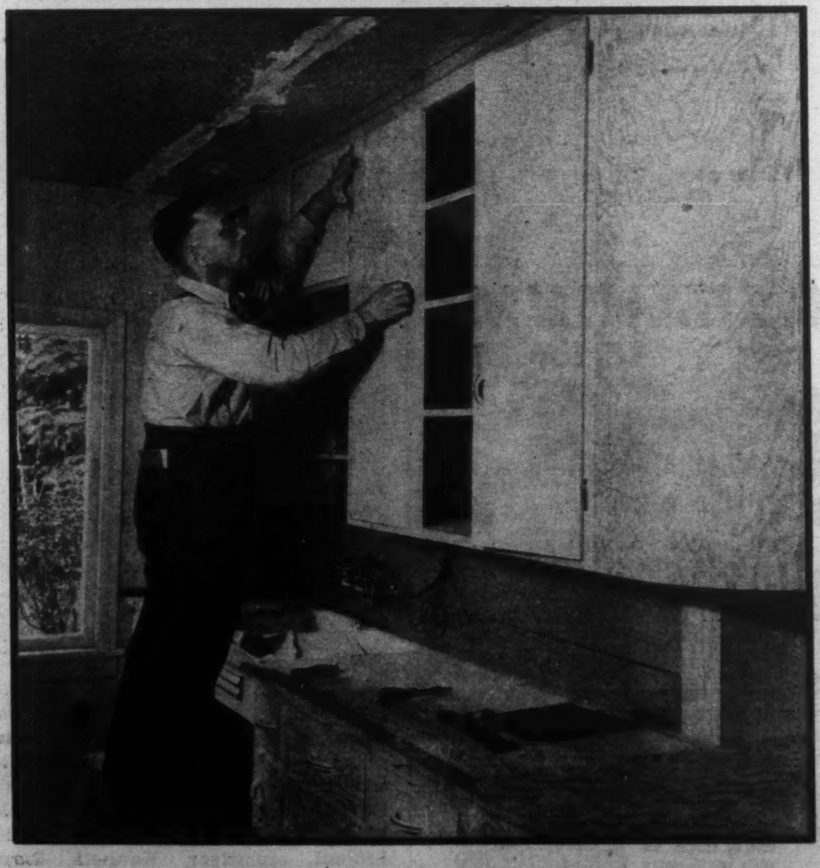
This is a time of change throughout the world and there will be considerable shifting of populations in the next few years. No doubt many eyes in Britain and Europe are looking at Canada, but what do they see? If the prospect is not attractive enough, we lose an opportunity to win immigrants that may not be repeated in our time. Some Canadians will say that all this is nothing new; we have always lost population to the United States, so why get excited? Yes, we have. But we can't afford to continue it on the present scale. And those we are losing now are not unskilled laborers but the cream of the annual crop.

Some immediate relief from present levels of taxation, with the prospect of more to come through well-planned governmental economies, would greatly brighten the whole Canadian scene.

Builders Use Plywood to Help Solve Housing Problems

Builders in the U.S. and Canada have another use for plywood. Here is a prefabricated house just erected at Tacoma, Washington, from plywood panels mass-produced but adapted for use with almost any house plan.

Forming concrete for basements. Panels, which can be re-used, are quickly fixed and easily stripped. Concrete surface is unusually smooth.



Kitchen is remodelled by addition of plywood cabinets. Plywood is equally useful for making bars and cupboards in dens and rumpus rooms.

(*Continued from Page* 30)

Many ideas on currency have been modified in the light of the two wars, and of the uneasy period between them, but this question of purchasing-power parity, as economists call it, is basic and changeless. The theory says that currencies and prices will tend to establish such relationships as enable a unit of currency spent in no matter what country to buy goods at the same price in terms of that currency.

This perfect equilibrium has never been fully achieved in practice. Supported by controls of one kind or another, many currencies have for years been held at levels which were too high or too low by reference to internal and external price levels; in which cases, of course, the internal price level has tended to effect the adjustment which should have been made by the currency.

Never was a true equilibrium for sterling more difficult to find than now, when the currency is "hard" in terms, say, of French francs and weak in terms of dollars. The dollar, however, is a hard currency only in so far as Britain and other countries are in great need of U.S. goods. The relative price trends — with the recent small increase in the U.K. contrasting with soaring if erratic prices in the U.S. — suggests a weakening in basic value of the dollar against sterling.

When Canada and Sweden increased the values of their currencies last year it was believed that a general revaluation move was beginning. It failed, however, to develop, and now, with international competition much less remote, revaluation of currencies is out of favor.

Nevertheless, the reasons which prompted those countries to appreciate must still weigh strongly with any country whose currency is genuinely undervalued. They might be more potent for Britain than for Canada or Sweden, because Britain's foreign trade is in a difficult state, and any measure which diminishes the quantity of exports which she has to sell in order to buy a given quantity of imports is to be regarded sympathetically. In topical terms, revaluation would mean that Britain's export objective of 175 per cent of 1938 could be modified — it certainly seems unlikely to be realized.

If no change in the currency is to be made, the difficulties of British purchasers in competing for the world's commodities will persist, and the rising trend of wholesale prices —the sharp advances in metals are the outstanding illustrations — will continue. If the value of sterling is not raised to make commodities bought overseas cheaper in terms of sterling, then British prices will tend to rise more than world prices.

A 10 Per Cent Rise?

Dr. Einzig points out that, whereas in the nineteen-thirties it was the aim of British monetary policy to prevent a deflationary fall in prices, which aim was achieved by devaluation of sterling, so now the inflationary rise could be checked by appreciating sterling, by the permitted 10 per cent. Then Britain would have a 20 per cent margin for subsequent depreciation when the trend of world prices changed — 10 per cent depreciation from the present rate being equally permissible.

Here is where some critics will see objections to Dr. Einzig's argument. He seems to treat the margin allowed by the Bretton Woods rules not as a safeguard against undue rigidity but as a field wherein policies may be exercised. He writes of the Treasury's "taking full advantage of its limited freedom to adapt sterling to the level at which British prices can be kept reasonably steady".

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Mining Claims Staked in Ontario Set All-Time Record in 1946

By JOHN M. GRANT

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BEAUCAMP
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BURGESS
CABALA
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CAPTAIN
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CAVAN
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GOLDRICH
GOTHAM
GREAT

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85 RICHMOND ST. W., TORONTO

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Surplus - - - - - - 3,039,566.10
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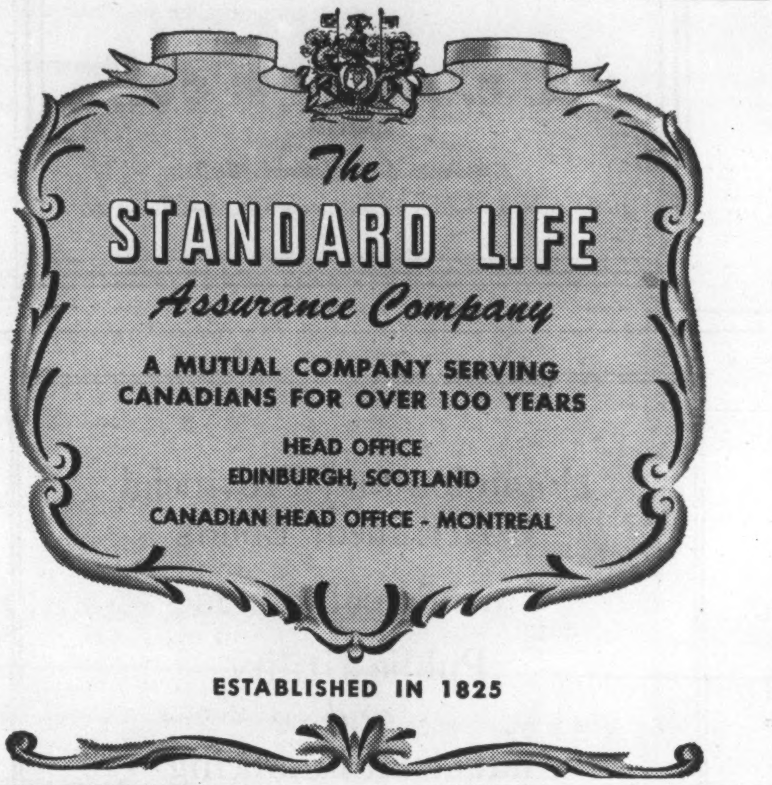
Head Office
WAWANESA
Man.

Eastern Office
TORONTO
Ont.

Branches at Vancouver, Saskatoon
Winnipeg and Montreal



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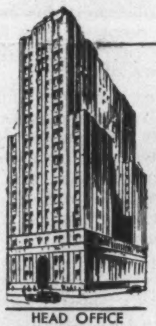

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(ESTABLISHED 1855)

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New Peaks in Assets and Deposits—Investments in Highly Liquid Securities Exceed Liabilities to Depositors

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Mortgage investments increased over $2,000,000 and Real Estate held for sale was reduced from $141,939 to $19,161.

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4-47

FINANCE
INSURANCE

THE BUSINESS FRONT

THE MARKET
GOLD AND DROSS

Safety for the Investor

SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, FEBRUARY, 8, 1947

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

Higher British Prices if Sterling Stays Low

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

In the opinion of certain financial experts the pound should be revalued to $4.43 at an early date. Never has it been more difficult to find a true equilibrium for sterling than at the present time, says Mr. Marston, for it is "hard" in terms of francs and weak in terms of dollars.

If its value is not raised to make goods bought overseas cheaper for Britain to import, then British prices will tend to rise more than world prices.

London.

WITHIN a matter of weeks the International Monetary Fund will begin operations in foreign exchange on the basis of existing parities. Some of the rates are glaringly out of harmony with changed circumstances, but on the whole the principle of testing the old values before changing them has been accepted in London as necessary for a smooth transition to new currency relationships.

Dr. Paul Einzig, the eminent British financial authority, does not accept the method so easily. In fact, he is strongly critical of "the decision to fix the initial parities in complete disregard of the ratio between price levels", which, he says, "must have made Professor Cassel turn in his grave". Dr. Einzig's opinions are usually controversial and always stimulating, and these, which appeared recently in the *Financial Times,* have occasioned some serious thought on this question.

Dr. Einzig's particular concern is the value of sterling. This is not one of the currencies which most people have in mind when they question the Fund's parities, yet this critic makes the forthright proposal that sterling should be revalued without more ado by the 10 per cent allowed at Bretton Woods, from 4.03 to 4.43 dollars to the pound.

Statistically, a strong case can be made out for such a move. Taking two dozen countries which have not devalued their currencies in terms of sterling and with which Britain does important trade, Dr. Einzig shows that, allowing 20 per cent depreciation of sterling in 1939, only South Africa, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, and outside the Empire, Norway and Venezuela, have experienced a smaller rise in wholesale prices than Britain, while only Australia and New Zealand have kept the rise in their cost of living within the limits enforced by Britain.

If there were not much margin one way or the other it would be usafe to deduce much from the figures. No two indices are directly comparable; and it is doubtful whether any one of them gives a true picture of the prevailing price structure. One of the key figures in the whole argument, the British cost of living index, heavily weighted in favor of goods whose prices are kept low by subsidies, is so notoriously false that many statisticians would be glad to see the whole thing scrapped and reconstructed.

Still a Rough Guide

However, the figures still serve as a rough-and-ready guide; and they are, anyway, supported by experience — particularly the recent experience with Danish trade, negotiations for developing which have broken down because in terms of sterling as at present valued, Danish foodstuffs are much dearer than the equivalent Dominion produce.

(*Continued on Next Page*)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Taxes Drive Canadians to U.S.

By P. M. RICHARDS

HIGH TAXES and restricted opportunity in Canada are driving young "white collar" Canadians to the United States in increasing numbers. In the twelve months ended June 30, 1946, 18,280 U.S. visas were granted to native-born Canadians to enter the United States for permanent residence, as against 8 583 for the year ending June 30, 1945, and this writer has been told that 60,000 have applied for such visas for 1947. Of the 18,280 to June 30, 1946, 2,636 were classified as "professional or managerial," 2,152 as "clerical," 1,607 as "skilled," 2,321 as "semi-skilled" and "unskilled," and 9,564 as "no occupation," the latter being largely wives and children of those in the other classifications.

For many years Canada has been losing a distressingly large number of her best young men to the United States—ambitious university graduates and business executives who saw greater opportunity across the border—but now the movement is growing to the point where it threatens to become a national disaster. It is useless to blame the emigrants; the only effective remedy is to identify and seek to remove, or at least substantially reduce, the Canadian handicaps responsible. What are these handicaps? Probably the biggest and most immediately compelling is the much heavier burden of taxation in Canada as compared with the United States, as regards both its restrictive effect on the individual and on Canadian business earnings and expansion. Several banking and life insurance chief officers have emphasized this lately at their companies' annual meetings of shareholders.

Big Difference in Income Taxes

One of the most arresting statements is that of H. V. Laughton, K.C., general manager of the National Trust Company: "We have seen a great deal in the press regarding the number of Canadians going to the United States, induced in many cases by the lower rates of taxation there. This is a very serious matter indeed, and if the suggested 20 per cent cut in the United States personal income taxes should become effective, a great impetus will be given to this undesirable movement. Even at the present time, taking the taxes that will be in force for 1947 in Canada and those which were in force for 1946 in the United States, a married man with two children residing in Canada pays 33 per cent more on an income of $3,000, 51 per cent more on an income of $7,500, 45 per cent more on an income of $10,000, and 28 per cent more on an income of $20,000. If the suggested United States reduction becomes effective, these percentages will be increased to 66, 89, 82 and 60 respectively. It is imperative that some further reduction be made in Canada regardless of what is done in the United States."

The National Trust Company's president, the Hon. Leighton McCarthy, K.C., said on the same occasion that if the interest on war loans, pensions, family allowances and so on were to be met out of government revenues, as over a period they must be, no return to pre-war levels of taxation was possible. Nevertheless encouraging reports about the state of the country's finances permitted hope for some measure of tax relief, particularly in the field of personal income taxes. There was some evidence, he said, that its weight had been a contributing cause of industrial disputes. Moreover, the difference between Canadian and U.S. rates of income tax was an important consideration with young men deciding where to employ their talents. "We have lost many of our best and brightest in the war," said Mr. McCarthy. "It would be a double tragedy if we now lost still more of our young professional men and technicians by emigration."

Believe in Canada but Money Talks

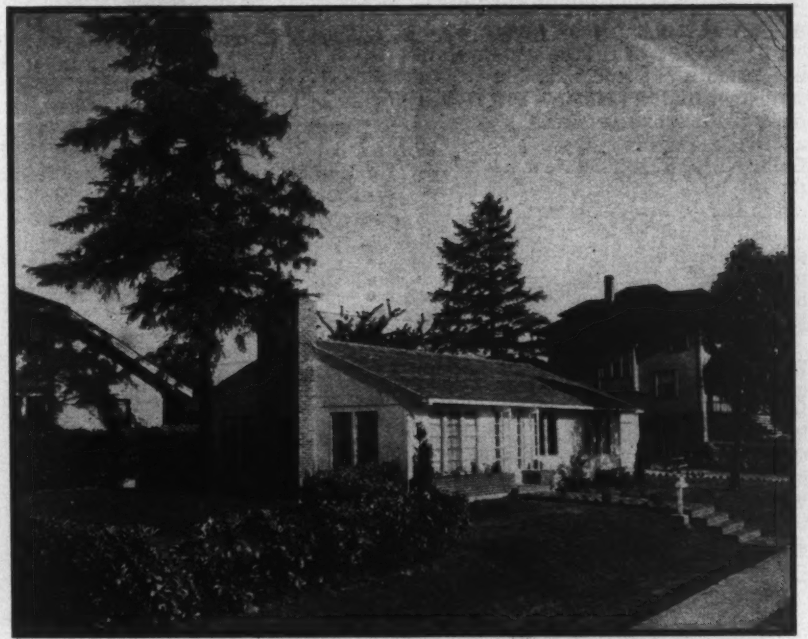
Presumably most if not all of the young Canadians moving across the border in such numbers believe in the greatness of Canada's potentialities for development, but are not inclined to accept the limitation on their personal incomes imposed by Canada's high tax rates, on top of the facts that salaries for many jobs are higher in the U.S. than here and that scientists and technicians generally tend to find that there is more demand for their services as well as better remuneration south of the border.

Canada now has a national debt and obligations for social services that will be a very heavy burden on the country's present population and national income. The obvious answer is to increase both. We need immigration, and we need to expand our industry and production. But immigrants won't come here, or won't stay here, if Canada continues to compare as disadvantageously with the United States as it does now in respect of taxation. National production won't grow and give us the additional jobs and national income we want if initiative is driven out and enterprise discouraged by high taxes.

This is a time of change throughout the world and there will be considerable shifting of populations in the next few years. No doubt many eyes in Britain and Europe are looking at Canada, but what do they see? If the prospect is not attractive enough, we lose an opportunity to win immigrants that may not be repeated in our time. Some Canadians will say that all this is nothing new; we have always lost population to the United States, so why get excited? Yes, we have. But we can't afford to continue it on the present scale. And those we are losing now are not unskilled laborers but the cream of the annual crop.

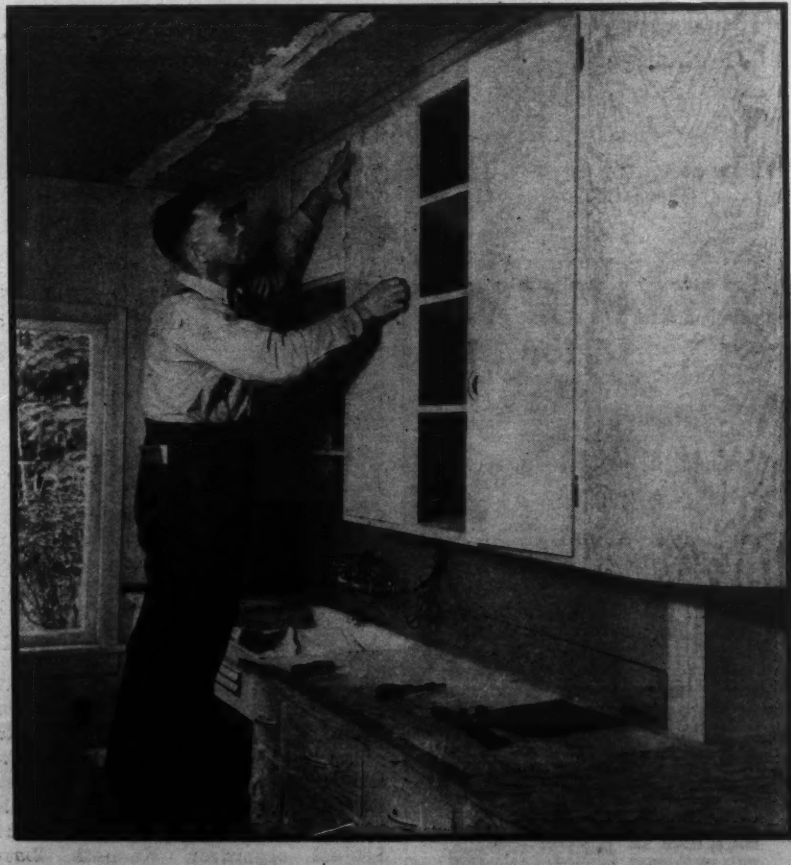
Some immediate relief from present levels of taxation, with the prospect of more to come through well-planned governmental economies, would greatly brighten the whole Canadian scene.

Builders Use Plywood to Help Solve Housing Problems



Builders in the U.S. and Canada have another use for plywood. Here is a prefabricated house just erected at Tacoma, Washington, from plywood panels mass-produced but adapted for use with almost any house plan.

Forming concrete for basements. Panels, which can be re-used, are quickly fixed and easily stripped. Concrete surface is unusually smooth.



Kitchen is remodelled by addition of plywood cabinets. Plywood is equally useful for making bars and cupboards in dens and rumpus rooms.

(*Continued from Page* 30)

Many ideas on currency have been modified in the light of the two wars, and of the uneasy period between them, but this question of purchasing-power parity, as economists call it, is basic and changeless. The theory says that currencies and prices will tend to establish such relationships as enable a unit of currency spent in no matter what country to buy goods at the same price in terms of that currency.

This perfect equilibrium has never been fully achieved in practice. Supported by controls of one kind or another, many currencies have for years been held at levels which were too high or too low by reference to internal and external price levels; in which cases, of course, the internal price level has tended to effect the adjustment which should have been made by the currency.

Never was a true equilibrium for sterling more difficult to find than now, when the currency is "hard" in terms, say, of French francs and weak in terms of dollars. The dollar, however, is a hard currency only in so far as Britain and other countries are in great need of U.S. goods. The relative price trends — with the recent small increase in the U.K. contrasting with soaring if erratic prices in the U.S. — suggests a weakening in basic value of the dollar against sterling.

When Canada and Sweden increased the values of their currencies last year it was believed that a general revaluation move was beginning. It failed, however, to develop, and now, with international competition much less remote, revaluation of currencies is out of favor.

Nevertheless, the reasons which prompted those countries to appreciate must still weigh strongly with any country whose currency is genuinely undervalued. They might be more potent for Britain than for Canada or Sweden, because Britain's foreign trade is in a difficult state, and any measure which diminishes the quantity of exports which she has to sell in order to buy a given quantity of imports is to be regarded sympathetically. In topical terms, revaluation would mean that Britain's export objective of 175 per cent of 1938 could be modified — it certainly seems unlikely to be realized.

If no change in the currency is to be made, the difficulties of British purchasers in competing for the world's commodities will persist, and the rising trend of wholesale prices —the sharp advances in metals are the outstanding illustrations — will continue. If the value of sterling is not raised to make commodities bought overseas cheaper in terms of sterling, then British prices will tend to rise more than world prices.

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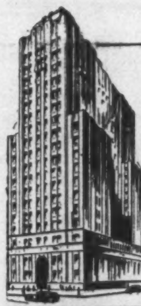
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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

R. C. T., Saskatoon, Sask.—B.C. ELECTRIC'S $50,000,000 10-year expansion program is going ahead at four times the rate originally planned, according to a progress report by the parent company, B.C. Power Corp. Of the $22,103,700 to be spent this year $7,707,000 will be for the Bridge River hydro project and $6,500,000 for the already announced transit improvement program. The company set new all-time records in transportation, gas and electric sales in 1946.

A. R., Vernon, B.C.—Yes, if your purchase of FROBISHER EXPLORATION CO. shares was made with a view to a long-term hold, I consider the prospects as attractive. The operations of the company have expanded until they are now worldwide in their scope. The question of current profits is not yet clear, but potential earning power is quite promising. Just how long you will have to wait for return on your capital is conjectural, but with its aggressive and capable organization and its large interests in numerous excellent prospects, the recent market action cannot be said to be discounting the future for the stock. Undoubtedly the greatest importance currently attaches to its interests in Giant Yellowknife, New Calumet and Connemara. The latter marks the entrance of Frobisher into Southern Rhodesia. It holds the controlling interest in Giant, which is approaching production on an initial basis of 500 tons and has 100% ownership of two mines in Southern Rhodesia, where an early production rate of 1,000 tons daily is expected. Interest also centres in its substantial interest in New Calumet, which is rapidly assuming stature as a lead-zinc-silver producer.

A. W. B., Quebec, Que.—LEGARE CO., LTD., has reported a net profit of $169,670 equal to $5.73 per preferred share for the year ended Sept. 30, 1946. Net profit for 1945 was $114,357 or $3.86 per share. Current assets were $3,158,652 and current liabilities $2,562,260 indicating net working capital of $596,392 against $931,806 for 1945.

L. H. B., White Rock, B.C.—I cannot see where you have much cause for concern in view of the kind of market we had in 1946, and I might point out that NEGUS MINES was one of only two producing companies, in the gold section, to end the year with a gain. Mining stocks generally last year suffered the sharpest and most sustained reaction since the latter part of 1943. You have a profit in both Negus and Leitch and both have shown a stronger trend so far this year. Development at Negus commenced towards the end of the year which is expected to open up substantial new orebodies, and, in turn, may make it advisable to double the present mill capacity of 65 tons per day. The first stage in the development of the new, deep, east zone located earlier last year is the deepening of the main operating shaft an additional 600 feet, to approximately 1,800-foot depth. A crosscut will then be driven 900 feet to the new zone. I understand the company has sufficient resources to carry out this expansion. Your LEITCH GOLD MINES returned you two cents a share quarterly last year. Production and earnings for the first nine months of the year were substantially higher, although results in the third quarter were less favorable than in the immediately preceding quarters, due to labor conditions. Incidentally, neither Cochenour Willans nor MacLeod-Cockshutt distributed any dividends in 1946.

L.S.W., Buffalo, N.Y.—A program of 5,000 feet of deep diamond drilling was recently commenced by HALDEN RED LAKE MINES, which owns nine claims in Heyson township. This deep drilling was undertaken following a series of X-ray holes recommended by the company's consulting geologist, L. F. Kindle. Following a thorough examination of the property Mr. Kindle stated that the general geological conditions at Halden, for the deposition of gold, were characteristic of those in the adjoining Madsen. Preliminary work has indicated two parallel, well mineralized sheared zones and a porphyry dike with numerous quartz stringers carrying gold, has been traced for 1,950 feet. L. B. Masterson, managing director, has gone to the property to check on progress.

P. G. B., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—After providing for all expenses, including reserve for depreciation of $35,074, NATIONAL SEWER PIPE CO., LTD., had an operating profit of $5,904 for the year ended Oct. 31, 1946, which was an improvement over recent years. With sundry revenue of $30,174 added, the total profit for the year was $36,078, from which was deducted provision for income and excess profits taxes of $14,500, leaving an amount of $21,577 by which the profit and loss deficit was reduced. During the year, due to the Hamilton factory being closed

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Minor or Major Move?

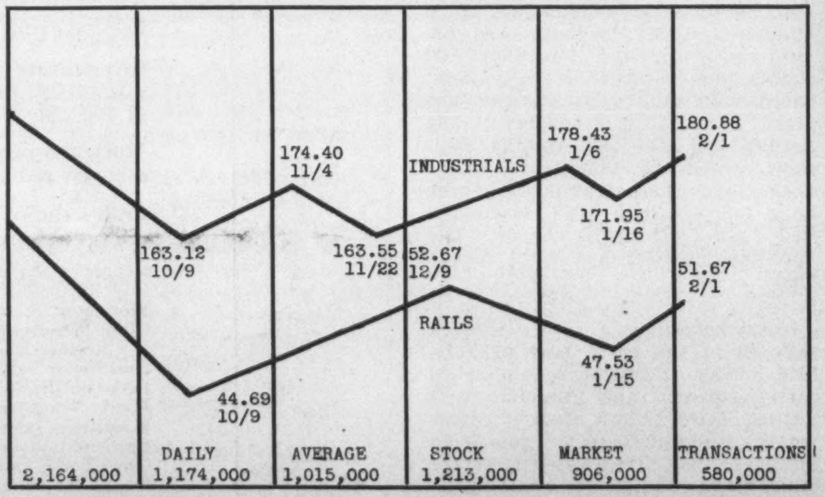
BY HARUSPEX

SUMMARY: The LONG-TERM N.Y. STOCK MARKET TREND: While the decline of the last half of last year went some distance toward discounting maladjustments in the economic picture, evidence is lacking that a point of fundamental turnabout has yet been reached. The September/October bottoms established a base out of which a minimum intermediate recovery has been achieved. Barring major adverse labor troubles, further intermediate advance is not to be ruled out over the month or two ahead.

Following the recent minor setback, prices have again advanced, the Dow-Jones industrial average last week having moved into new high ground for the three-month rally. Similar action by the rails, which would be disclosed by a close in this average at or above 53.68, would strongly suggest that the industrials would move on to the 185/190 limit, possibly beyond. Such rail strength, however, would represent a secondary rather than a primary signal and would not confirm a bull market as under way.

On various occasions over the period since September, we have pointed to various factors favoring intermediate rally. Such rally has proceeded to a point where it has satisfied minimum technical requirements. Once this has been effected, the market becomes vulnerable to renewed decline with any adverse news developments. Since business and earnings promise to remain high, however, over a several-month period, we continue to feel that the benefit of the doubt, so far as the intermediate trend is concerned, still remains with the bulls. **From the longer-range approach, we see no developments suggesting the current uptrend, or its further extension, to be other than an interruptive or temporary movement.**

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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NORANDA MINES, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an interim dividend of Fifty Cents (50c) per share, payable in Canadian funds, has been declared by the Directors of NORANDA MINES, LIMITED, payable March 15th to shareholders of record at the close of business February 14th, 1947.

By Order of the Board.

J. R. BRADFIELD,
Secretary.

Toronto, January 31st., 1947.

Lake Shore Mines Limited

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 108

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Eighteen Cents per share, on the issued capital stock of the Company, will be paid on the fifteenth day of March, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the fifteenth day of February, 1947.

By order of the Board.

KIRKLAND SECURITIES LIMITED
SECRETARY

Dated at Kirkland Lake, Ontario,
January 28th, 1947.

down and other manufacturing difficulties, the company was unable to take care of all the business available, but it is hoped by the management that this will be improved immediately and the volume of the company's production will be increased.

E. O. B., L'Orignal, Ont.—Evidently the shares you hold are not registered in your name or you would have been informed of the changes effected. ALBANY RIVER MINES was succeeded by ALBANY RIVER GOLD MINES on the basis of two new for five old shares. The latter company has since been taken over by PICKLE CROW GOLD MINES, on the basis of one share of Pickle Crow for each 10 shares of Albany River. When full ownership passed to Pickle Crow over a year ago it was pointed out that two or three years further work would be required on the Albany River property to prepare it for production, hence, with the amalgamation, shareholders participate in an active producing mine and share in profits much sooner than would be the case if they were dependent upon production from their own property. Albany River had previously been controlled by Pickle Crow, which it adjoins on the east. The transfer agent is Crown Trust & Guarantee Company, Toronto.

C. H. D., Eastman, Que.—On incorporation in 1945 PHILMORE YELLOWKNIFE GOLD MINES acquired the property of Philmore Prospecting Syndicate. In April, 1946, it took over the assets of International Tungsten Mines, which company succeeded Slave Lake Gold Mine, for cash and a block of stock. The shareholders will receive one new for six old shares, to be pooled for three years. Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company had an option on the International property, but this was dropped after a thorough sampling. Philmore reported in December that plans were being made to complete financing with a view of bringing the property into early production. It is hoped to acquire equipment during the winter necessary to increase mill capacity to 75 tons daily in order to commence milling of tailings in the spring. Plans called for unwatering of the No. 1 shaft workings and development of new levels below the present 525-foot depth. It is proposed to develop two levels in the No. 2 shaft area and I understand, it is also the intention to explore the claims in the Johnston Lake area, Yellowknife, with a heavy drill.

The Stock Appraiser

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Appraiser—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK APPRAISER divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments
GROUP "C"—Speculations

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

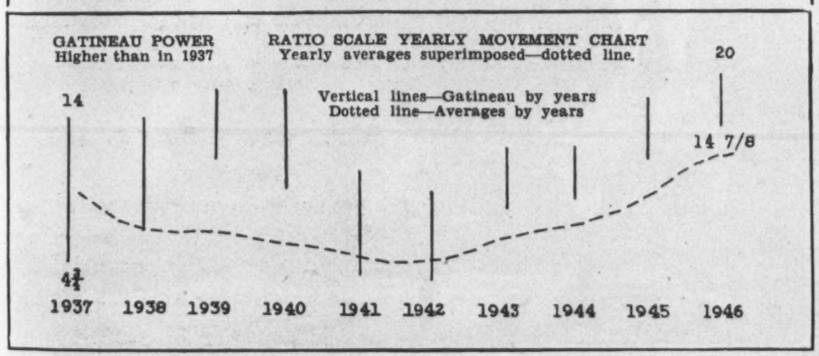
1. FAVORABLE
2. NEUTRAL or
3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated Favorable or Neutral-Plus has considerably more attraction than those with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks with favorable ratings, with due regard to timing, because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

GATINEAU POWER COMPANY

			Averages		Gatineau	
PRICE 31 Dec. 46	— $17.00					
YIELD	— 5.6%	Last 1 month	Up	3.8%	Up	5.5%
INVESTMENT INDEX	— 78	Last 12 months	Up	.4%	Up	9.0%
GROUP	— "B"	1942-46 range	Up	160.0%	Up	310.7%
FACTORS	— Neutral	1946 range	Down	19.6%	Down	25.6%



SUMMARY: Gatineau Power is a stock that has done quite well for patient investors.

If we compare it with, say, International Nickel, we find that stock selling around 50% of its 1937 high; Imperial Oil sold at 24⅜ in that year and is now scarcely one half that price. On the other hand Gatineau is some 3 points higher than its 1937 peak price.

The current yield on Gatineau is considerably higher than that of the average stock because it has no fixed annual dividend. However, shareholders seem to be assured of at least 90c per share based on recent payments.

We consider it a speculative investment that is slightly above average. It is engaged in the business of generating, transmitting and selling electricity in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick.

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We offer, as principals, the new refunding issue of:

Township of York
Serial Debentures, due April 1st

Maturity | Coupon | Prices
1964 | 2¾% | 98.50 and interest, to yield 2.86%
1965-1969 | 3% | 100.50 and interest, to yield 2.97%

The gross funded debt of the Township to be outstanding April 1st, 1947, after giving effect to the present refunding, will amount to $10,965,556 which reflects a decrease of over $5,649,000 or about 34% since 1939.

We shall be pleased to supply details of the debentures to be redeemed and to assist holders in arranging redemption of their debentures.

Enquiries by mail or telephone receive prompt attention.

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Experienced traders in bonds and shares rarely get too excited about temporary movements of prices either way. They watch longer term trends and exercise their judgment accordingly. If they are trading in stocks of companies that are fundamentally sound and showing good earnings, they don't easily get panicky. Facts, and facts only, determine their operations.

We invite you to ask us for particulars of bonds and shares in which you are interested.

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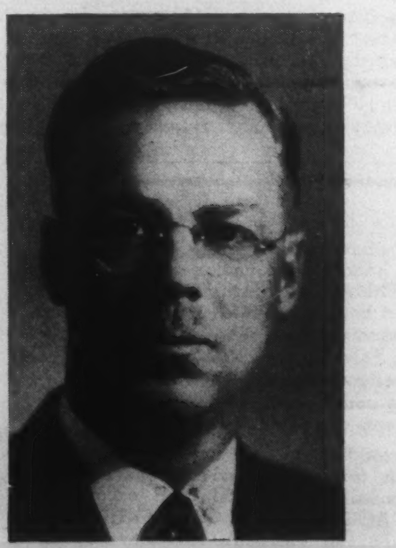
CANADA LIFE APPOINTMENTS

W. E. C. MARTIN



G. D. SAUNDERS

The Canada Life Assurance Company announces the appointment of W. E. C. Martin and G. D. Saunders as Assistant Treasurers. Mr. Martin is a graduate of the University of Toronto and has been associated with The Canada Life since 1929. Mr. Saunders joined the Company in 1931, following his graduation from Queen's University.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS & ELECTROTYPERS LIMITED
DIVIDEND No. 44

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Fifty Cents per Share plus a Bonus of Fifty Cents per Share has been declared on the no par value Stock of this Company, payable March 1st, 1947, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of February, 1947. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By order of the Board,
JAMES RICHARDS,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Toronto, January 29th, 1947.

BANK OF MONTREAL
ESTABLISHED 1817
DIVIDEND NO. 335

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of TWENTY CENTS per share upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after SATURDAY, the FIRST day of MARCH next, to Shareholders of record at close of business on 31st January, 1947.

By Order of the Board.
B. C. GARDNER,
General Manager.
Montreal, 14th January, 1947.

ABOUT INSURANCE

Life Company Executives Discuss Their Broad Responsibilities

By GEORGE GILBERT

As a result of the radical changes which have taken place during the past few years in our own country and the world at large, not only have most of the usual responsibilities of life insurance executives increased but there are new ones, both national and international, which must be faced.

As trustees of the funds of millions of policyholders, they have a direct interest in the national debt, as it has a material effect on the dollar's purchasing power, on interest rates on investments, and consequently on the cost of insurance. As believers in the democratic free enterprise system, they have a duty to oppose the further spread of socialism and communism.

ATTENTION has recently been directed to the fact that the responsibilities of those who administer the affairs of our life insurance companies cover a far wider field than is recognized by most people outside the business and also by many of those engaged in it. At the December annual meeting of the Life Association of America, the president, Mr. George Willard Smith, president of the New England Mutual Life, took occasion to review some of them.

If the financial officers of a life company were asked what the primary responsibilities are, he said, they doubtless would reply: "financial obligations are first, of course, for unless the funds entrusted to us are invested safely, we might not be able to meet our guarantees to policyholders. Not only do we have to invest premiums and income from securities, we must also have in mind the interest requirements under all insurance contracts, old and new."

They would add, he said, that the amount of company funds now invested in Government securities plays an important part in their calculations, because these funds do not provide an interest rate commensurate with the interest guarantees in outstanding life insurance policies. Government bonds, with their low interest ceiling, have also set the stage for low interest on the bonds of public utility companies, railroads, and other businesses, as well as on real estate mortgages.

Actuarial View

As to the actuarial officers, he said, they might well say: "ours is a primary responsibility. We have to evaluate the distant future—not only the life periods of policyholders now insured, but the life periods of the living and even the unborn children of these policyholders who are the beneficiaries, and who by our contracts receive guarantees which may be in force for several generations." The actuaries, he added, would point out that the basis of a policy, once issued, cannot be changed by the company no matter what may happen to mortality or to interest rates.

With respect to the agency officers, he said, they might well take this view: "ours is a responsibility which no company can overestimate. Without agents, far fewer policies would be written and policyholders would not receive the service which is their due." They would point out, he added, that the whole foundation of life insurance safety is a broad diversification of risks—that this requires the constant addition of young healthy lives to insurance coverage, and that the agency forces are in very large measures responsible for this influx of lives.

They would also insist, he said, that training and study are now essential elements of home office agency responsibility, because a properly equipped agent today must not only know the types of insurance which meet individual family and business needs, but must be continuously abreast of changing conditions in the field of taxation so that he can be a trusted advisor to his client, the policyholder.

Top Management

In dealing with the responsibility of top management, he said it must give full consideration to the responsibilities of all the departments that make up a life insurance company, including the medical, underwriting, etc., as well as those already referred to. One of its chief duties, he said, is to see to it that all the varying activities within a company be closely co-ordinated "into one great mechanism for the production and protection of security for the public."

It would be taken for granted, he said, that it should plan for the greatest safety of the company structure by all means at its disposal, including the strengthening of reserves wherever possible, and by giving backing to proper amendments to insurance laws that may be necessary because of changing circumstances. It would also be recognized that one of the most important duties of top management is to safeguard life insurance as an institution of public service. It would thus naturally stress that the primary purpose of life insurance is to pay benefits and to provide income for thrifty people who wish to be self-dependent.

After quoting figures to show the magnitude of the income and benefit payments which are disbursed annually by the life companies, he asked if top management had made it clear to federal and local governments that these payments will lift a very definite future burden from them and from the taxpayers, since most of the policyholders and their dependents will not be in need of government assistance.

Admitting that many other responsibilities of top management might be mentioned, most of which have increased during the past few years, the recital of them, he said, would still fail utterly to give an accurate picture of the deeper responsibilities of life insurance executives today, as we are now living in a new and different world, "in many respects as new as the unmapped world Columbus discovered, with its unknown riches and unkown dangers."

National Debt

After referring to the revolutionary discovery of atomic energy, not to mention hundreds of other miraculous scientific developments hastened during the war, which offer limitless potential blessings for mankind, if used for that purpose only, he said that stretching between us and the new horizons of better living is the mountain of national debt. This landmark of the different world in which we live casts a long shadow, he said.

As stewards for millions of policyholders, life insurance executives, he pointed out, have a direct interest in how this debt is managed, for many things depend upon its prudent handling. Besides being a major force in determining the purchasing power of the dollar, it will be a potent factor in setting the level of the interest rates the life companies receive on their investments, and hence upon the cost of insurance. Further, as he pointed out, it will exert a powerful influence on business activity and the level of national income. All of these are of prime importance to life insurance as an institution, to life companies individually and to their policyholders.

Accordingly, life insurance executives should not fail to make their voices heard in favor of sound fiscal policy, which would include strong advocacy of reducing federal expenditures to less than federal income, and of postponement of government projects that are not vitally needed.

Another responsibility arises from the fact that we are living in a new world in an international sense, as virtually all the nations of the world, with the exception of Canada and the United States and a few others on this side of the water, have turned to some form of socialism, nationalism or communism. As life companies believe in free competitive enterprise, or capitalism, as the guiding force of production and trade, they have a direct interest in opposing any movement which aims to impair or destroy our democratic form of government, which is the best yet devised for protecting the liberty of the individual and creating a high standard of material well-being.

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I understand that the capital element in the income from Government annuities and other contractual annuities is now exempt from taxation under the Income War Tax Act, and that only the interest ele-

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Western Canadian Department, Randall Building, Vancouver, B. C.

EXPORT

We have recently established offices to handle the Canadian activities of HERMAN HOLLANDER INC., one of the leading New York export-import houses. HERMAN HOLLANDER INC., maintains directly-controlled Associate Companies in Argentina, England, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Palestine, and New-Zealand, and expects to open offices in the very near future in Belgium, Switzerland, China, Australia, and South Africa. In countries where Associate Companies are not maintained we have agents of proven reliability.

We are now seeking Canadian Commodities to offer for export . . . primary products of all types, foodstuffs, textiles, etc., and manufactured articles competitively priced and possessing potential good export markets. WE BUY TO OUR OWN ACCOUNT . . . SUBSTANTIAL FINANCING IS AVAILABLE. In particular (although not essential) exclusive agencies are solicited for our Associate Companies. We will work on long-range plans.

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Assistant Manager

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JACK: Tell me, Bill, how do you keep all these complicated foreign export regulations in your head, so as to avoid doing the wrong things?

BILL: Never try to! Got a trick worth two of that. Why?

JACK: My best client in Argentina is furious because the documents for our last shipment arrived nine days after the steamer docked at Buenos Aires—costing him a fine of $270.00, which he's charging back to us.

BILL: Too bad, Jack, but Argentine Customs require documents to reach them within eight days of the ship's arrival, otherwise there's a fine of 2% of the C.I.F. value of the goods. You were a day late.

JACK: I know but we gave the documents to the bank the day we got them from our agent, and they air-mailed them to Argentina at once. I think our man wasted a lot of time, though—he kept telephoning us, one day for certified invoices, a few days later for something else—and that made us late.

BILL: I think he wasted money as well as time. Listen, when we give our forwarding agents, Canadian-European Forwarders, a shipping order, we know they'll be on the telephone the next day, not next week. What's more, if there's a snag anywhere, say in a letter of credit, or if one of our people slips on some detail like export marking, routing, insurance, or what have you, they don't rest until everything is straightened out—and on time, too. No sir, they really use their heads—and the individual, personal attention they give saves us money instead of wasting it.

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ment is subject to tax. Can you inform me as to when this change went into effect? Also, can you tell me how many Government annuities were sold in each of the last three or four years?

—C. H. L., London, Ont.

As a result of the recommendation of the Royal Commission on the Taxation of Annuities that the capital element represented in contractual annuities should be exempt from taxation under the Income War Tax Act, an amendment to that effect was made to the Act and became applicable to 1945 annuity income. In 1942 the number of Dominion Government annuities sold was 8,593, the purchase money being $19,630,645; in 1943 the number was 9,608 and the purchase money, $20,415,365; in 1944 the number was 19,354 and the purchase money, $26,600,098; and in 1945 the number was 15,796 and the purchase money, $33,076,436.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 31)

0.59 per cent copper, to a depth of 1,000 feet in three orebodies, is the encountering of high grade nickel in a new anomaly, known as "L", located about 2¼ miles southeast of the "A" anomaly. The first drill hole in this anomaly got into ore at 37 feet and at time of writing indications were that the average for over 300 feet would be over four per cent nickel and better than 1.50 per cent copper. Three more diamond drills are being moved to explore the "L" orebody, and results there add significance to the prediction of E. L. Brown, president, that the Lynn Lake deposit will prove to be the second largest base metal deposit in Manitoba. A mining plant is being taken to the property and the company plans to sink a five compartment shaft to 1,000 feet south of the "A" orebody and to explore it and nearby bodies by underground work. A 50-ton pilot mill is being set up at Sherridon to test the ore.

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Two newcomers to the Lynn Lake nickel-copper area of Manitoba are Denison Nickel Mines and Cheskirk Mines. A contract for a minimum of 7,500 of diamond drilling has been contracted for by Denison and two drills are to be flown to the ground immediately. A geophysical survey is in progress on the property. A magnetometer survey is being arranged by Cheskirk, which has acquired a major interest in two large groups of claims. Surface prospecting on the east group is reported to have uncovered a sharing up to 350 feet in width. Vincent Mining Corporation reports its associated company, Baker Lake Explorations, has 24 claims on strike in the Lynn Lake-Barrington Lake area.

•

The first quarter dividend of 1947 for Noranda Mines will be 50 cents per share, half of the previously prevailing rate in effect for some years. The dividend is payable March 15 to shareholders of record February 14. Noranda Mines has been strikebound for over two months. Noranda produced 27,375 tons of copper in 1945 and 14,477 tons last year, but output this year may be lower due to the strike. It has been estimated that the raising of the copper ceiling would increase 1947 income by $541,700, but the pay increase offered the workers would take $431,300.

•

An interim dividend of three cents a share has been declared by O'Brien Gold Mines, payable February 26, to shareholders of record January 24. This compares with six cents a share distributed a year ago, five cents in 1945 and four cents in 1944. In the year ended September 30, 1946, net profit was equal to three cents a share as against eight cents a share in the previous 12 months . The reduced productive capacity of the mine was attributed to the continued labor shortage.

•

A diamond drilling program is expected to commence before the end of the month on the Don-Dick property of Northern Canada Mines and Pioneer Mines of B.C. in the Sturgeon Lake area, Northwestern Ontario. Temporary camps have been erected and plans call for a series of short holes at close intervals to show the nature of the structure and to obtain as many intersections as possible from a minimum amount of drilling. The original find was made on a small lake, about six miles west of King Bay of Sturgeon Lake.

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A new program of underground exploration has commenced at the privately owned Talmora Long Lac Gold Mines property, James A. Grant, president, announces. Owned 60% by Tombill Gold Mines and 40% by Mosher Long Lac Gold Mines, development is under supervision of the former company. Finances to the extent of $170,000 have been provided to carry out the proposed work. Underground workings were formerly opened at the 300 and 500-foot levels and there is a 40-ton test mill on the property. In previous work 10,000 to 12,000 tons of ore grading 0.49 ounce were developed and remains in the mine. The present Talmora developments are all within a half mile of the main vein of the Little Long Lac mine.

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While earnings of McIntyre Porcupine Mines in the quarter ending December 31 were considerably above the two previous quarters, profits for the first nine months of the company's fiscal year were sharply down from the corresponding period of 1945, due to lower production and higher operating

(*Continued on Page* 36)

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Make Tea in a Lobster Pot*?
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Sure. . It's no trick if you know how

First, remove the lobster from the pot*, make sure it's up to our high Canadian standards, and put its price in the fisherman's pocket.

Next, cook and can that lobster and all the rest of the day's catch. Pay the cannery employees, and while you're at it don't forget wages and profits for the manufacturers, steel workers, tin importers, miners and railwaymen who produced and delivered the cans. Or the papermakers and printers who turned out the label.

Now ship the canned lobster abroad, helping on the way to meet payrolls of the dock workers, seamen and half a dozen other trades. Sell it in one of the tea-growing countries where Canadian lobster rates tops.

Buy tea with the money you get for the lobster. Bring the tea home and sell it to a wholesaler, who will see that it reaches the grocer's shelves. Maybe it will be the same grocer who sells tea to the fisherman, the cannery worker or the miner.

That doesn't really matter. Tea-money came out of a Canadian lobster-pot*, and paid Canadian wages all along the line.

That's the export business, and the import business too. We're all in them one way or another, and together they spell Canada's well-being. In fact—at least 35 cents of every $1 you get comes from Canada's trade abroad.

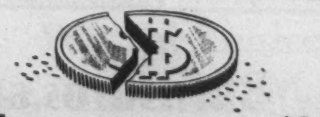
What you can do to help your Prosperity

1. Even if you have to wait a while for merchandise you want, by sharing with other nations now you are helping to fill your own pay envelope . . . and also insuring your own job or business for the future years. So be patient and wise, and help Canada take care of her customers across the sea.
2. If you help to make or produce any kind of merchandise, put your best into the work. Then Canadian goods will be asked for, and preferred, in other countries. Your sincerity will pay off in better jobs and higher wages.

* *Note to those Maritimers who now call it a trap: we may have taken a little liberty with terms to make this message possible.*

● *Everyone who buys or sells merchandise abroad makes jobs in Canada. That is why we have a Foreign Trade Service in the Department of Trade and Commerce. It maintains able trade commissioners in 35 countries, and an experienced export and import staff at head office, to collect the most up-to-date information on foreign markets and give practical help to every business that wishes to buy or sell in other countries.*

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
OTTAWA, CANADA
Hon. James A. MacKinnon, Minister
M. W. Mackenzie, Deputy Minister



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